Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—... Attachment in the sum of ... Now, therefore, unless you, the said Farnham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Wine, Horace F. Waite, William C. Waite, Charles B. Waite, Hannah Rattray, Marion Rattray, Ezra R. Rattray, Francis Wine, and the unknown heirs of James Wine, deceased.—In Chancery. ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. N. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts' Sol'r. Chicago, June 8th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 23, A. D. 1861 ... EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown ... WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. A. B. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. Asa D. Reed and Sylvester ... vs. J. K. Ballan—Attachment. ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. ... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas ... RANSOM DAVIS, Solicitor.

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# Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861. NUMBER 283.

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## Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

**CURRENCY NOTICE.**

...quence of the farther decline in ... and the persistent efforts of ... and owners of Illinois banks to ... "stump-tail" currency, the ... it by the railroads can no ... realized. Hereafter this office ... for Illinois "currency" just ... be obtained for it in gold, or its ... The notes of the State banks ... Indiana and Ohio, and the issues ... Northern specie paying banks, ... received at par in payment of sub... advertising and job work. The ... Wisconsin banks will be received, ... of Illinois, at what can be got ... par funds.

**... LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.**

... exclusion of much interesting ... give place in this issue of the ... the long and very able letter ... historian, MOTLEY, to the ... upon the American rebel... Motley, who is in England at ... done his country a marked ... producing and publishing this ... for the Union.

**... APPROPRIATION.**

... of Supervisors on Saturday ... $20,000 for the subsistence ... of the Irish Brigade and ... Regiment. The act reflects ... of the entire community ... the expense will fall. It ... a practical question how ... shall be raised. The Board ... a tax of one mill on the dol... the expenditure, but that will ... the money until some time ... County orders will be issued ... and it is proposed to offer ... capitalists, or to those who will ... to pay on and after February ... suitable discount, corresponding ... time they have to run. It is ... they may be speedily taken at ... rate of interest. Supervisor ... receive proposals for the or... large or small quantities. The ... expended for uniforms for the ... be refunded by the government ... United States.

**CHICAGO REGIMENT.**

... ment of the State at large, ... consists of Chicago troops, with the ... of two companies from Cass ... one from Galena, is ordered ... at Springfield on Thursday ... mustered into the three years ... the United States. A dispatch ... large number of influential ... yesterday sent to Gov. Yates, ... him to allow the regiment to ... be mustered here, in order ... friends and the citizens generally ... opportunity to pay more at... their outfit, prior to their long ... We trust that the Governor may ... to grant the request; and ... orders of the War Department ... are imperative, we doubt ... be granted. We claim the ... sending our boys to the field ... possible trim.

**WISCONSIN TROOPS.**

... first Wisconsin regiment, Col. ... about one thousand strong, ... through our city last evening *en* ... Washington. They were com... equipped in every feature of ... and made a splendid ... Their progress through Clark ... a continued ovation of cheers. ... of their progress, from the ... leaving Milwaukee, including ... details of each company, ... in another column from our ... who accompanied them. ... will have to look well to her ... would not be surpassed by ... sisters in the item of mili... for her troops. Wiscon... no fear concerning the rank ... will take in the grand army

**... OF THE HOUSE.**

... glad to perceive that there is to ... between two gentlemen so ... Mr. Forney and Mr. Etheridge ... the new House of Represen... The sentiment of the country has ... designated Mr. Forney for the ... and it has equally designated ... for some high and honora... where his patriotism may be ... continued service to the Union ... has fought so nobly and suf...

**... QUESTION OF TASTE.**

... Springfield *Journal* and Quincy ... to be greatly grieved at the ... exhibition of bad taste ... so early the question of Sen... successor. The *Journal* ... *Whig* does not, that Governor ... vigorously besieged by the ... candidates *two weeks before Mr.* ... *death*. Let us have the views of ... on this branch of the sub... there is any more wailing about ... decorum.

**... ARMY CONTRACTS.**

... *Journal* of Saturday says:
... were awarded yesterday for the ... clothing, knapsacks, haver... camp equipage, medicines, etc., ... regiments of Illinois troops. ... [list of contractors illegible] ...

... of the United ... such contracts as these ... in advance, in order to ... and secure the most ad... and we observe that ... prevailed in other States ... upon themselves the ... for the ser... government. We may ... why these supplies were ... We notice that Chica... received the larger ... but that circum... the case, in our ... merely for infor... the *State Journal* will ... because we happen

to be ignorant in the premises. If there are two honest men in Illinois, we believe Quartermaster John Wood to be one of them. We infer that the contracts were made in his department, though the *Journal* does not say so.

### Lake County Soldiers.

The Board of Supervisors of Lake County have fitted out in superb style, their company of Lake County Rifles, Capt. T. Blackburn Jones, attached to Col. Turner's regiment at Freeport. The regiment will soon go into Brigade encampment at Decatur. The Lake County boys will not be behind any company in the State in any soldierly requisite.

### Our Zouaves.

Companies A and B Chicago Zouaves, (Capts. Hayden and Clybourn), are now encamped a short distance this side of Chicago University building at Cottage Grove. They will remain there until Wednesday, when they go to Springfield to be mustered into the three year's service under Col. Pitcher, of the regular army. They will be happy to see their friends during their brief stay here, and inasmuch as many of them are unprovided with homes and rations, it will be necessary for our citizens to send them provisions for two or three days. Let the ladies who go down to see them, each carry along a small basket of eatables for the gallant boys, and let our butchers, bakers and hotel keepers have them in remembrance while they remain.

### The Senatorial Question.

To the Editors of the Tribune:

In a communication published in your paper of June 6, upon the question of Senator Douglas's successor, under the signature of "One of the Old Guard," occurs this language: "You might have added, also, that the Douglas men in the late session of the Legislature, came to Gov. Yates's rescue at a critical juncture, when the business of the session was at a dead lock, declaring *that the Constitution must be obeyed* in the appointment of the Auditing Committee in the Two Million Bill—that the Governor should have the appointment of the said commission in spite of the efforts of certain of his own party friends to take it away from him," &c., &c.

It is due to the Republican members of the Legislature, who had the responsibility of preparing the bills to be acted upon at the special session, as well as to justice, to declare that the assertions of your correspondent are entirely destitute of truth and fairness.

The Two Million bill was prepared by Mr. Scammon, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and submitted to Gov. Yates and other persons connected with the State Government on the day before the Legislature convened, and received the approval of all of them. It contained no provision for an Auditing Committee at all, nor was any such Committee proposed, until Mr. Hough and some other gentlemen from Chicago, who had made large expenditures for the volunteers in the emergency of sending troops to Cairo, came to Springfield and found that the bills for the disbursements would not be paid without an Auditing Committee should be created.

A separate bill providing for such Board was then drawn up and reported to the House and the passage of both of these bills was urged by those who had charge of them every day in the House, and if the Democratic members had been disposed to expedite the business all the measures might have been passed, and the session ended in three days. But the Republican members of the Legislature out of an excess of liberality, acted in the beginning of the session somewhat in the manner you recommend, about the vacancy in the Senate. The vacant places in the offices of the Houses were filled with Democrats, and additional members of committees were made, composed of a majority of Democrats. The result was that business was delayed, and the Republicans despaired of action without resort to party discipline. So far from it being true that the Douglas Democrats came to the rescue of Gov. Yates, every man of them voted in Committee against giving Gov. Yates the appointing of the auditing committee, while every Republican but one voted in committee to give him the appointment. It is due to the Republican members of the Finance Committee to state that a majority of them, as well as a large majority of the members of the Legislature did not consider that the constitution was involved in the question, but in deference to Gov. Yates's views, most of the Republicans were willing to conform to his opinions in this respect.

Experience has not proved the expediency of a party giving important political places to its opponents. In the war of 1812, the Republicans did not appoint such Federalists to civil offices as supported the war, nor should we do so now. Those Democrats who support the present administration now, do it from principle, and no good can come from abandoning the rights for which we fought at the polls. I might add with great propriety, that the Republicans of the State of Illinois never believed that the office of Senator rightfully belonged to the Democrats, when Mr. Douglas was last elected.

The sudden conversion of a sufficient number of Democrats in the Legislature to the proposition to give the Governor the appointment of the Auditing Committee, was ascribed to the fact that it was known the Governor would appoint the editor of the *State Register* as a member of the Committee. However this may be, their convers on was more sudden than that of Saint Paul when on his journey to Damascus. JUSTICE.

*Algonquin, June 9, 1861.*

### SENATOR DOUGLAS' SUCCESSOR.

#### Views of the Republican Press.

[From the Jacksonville Journal.]

DOUGLAS' SUCCESSOR.—The Governor will now appoint the successor of Senator Douglas. He will serve till the next session of the Legislature. We know not what policy may be adopted, but we think that courtesy and fair dealing entitle some member of the former Democratic party to the office and the honor. We presume Mr. Douglas never left any intimation of whom would be his choice. If a man is to be selected by his record and his personal worth, we presume that no name will stand higher than Hon. I. N. MORRIS.

[From the Alton Telegraph.]

THE SUCCESSOR OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.—To speak of a man's successor in office before he is buried, may seem ungracious to some. In ordinary times it would be so. But the near approach of the special session of Congress and the vast importance of the measures which are to come before it, render it necessary that the subject should be considered at once. That it will be possible to find one who will in all things be equal to Senator Douglas no one can for a moment suppose. Our efforts, then should be directed to the selecting of some one, who will approximate nearest to the standard of excellence and ability set by him.

By the provisions of the Constitution, the duty of selecting the successor to the departed Senator, is devolved upon Gov. Yates. His appointee will hold the office until the next regular session of the Legislature, about one year and a half. That the Governor will make a wise selection we cannot doubt. He has, indeed, the power to appoint a party friend. We hope that he will not exercise it. We think it due to the memory of Senator Douglas, that the appointment should be filled from the Democratic party. It would be a fitting testimonial to the value and efficiency of the last labor of his life; it would be a token of the appreciation in which the patriotic course of the Democratic party, in coming up manfully to the defence of the Constitution and the Government, is held by their late political antagonists. Besides, have not all party issues, all party differences been swept away by this common danger which threatens us, and that common duty which devolves upon us? What better time to show the truth of our profession of buried hostilities? What better way to prove our sincerity, our desire for harmony of action, our devoted, unbiased love of country, than to place in the vacant Senatorial chair, a political friend of its late occupant? We trust that these considerations will present themselves to the mind of Gov. Yates, with the same force as they have to ours, and to thousands of others of like faith with ourselves.

The Democratic party has in its ranks, many men who would represent the State in the United States Senate, with honor to themselves and their constituents. We confess, however, that we have a personal preference for one of their number. Should the appointment be conferred upon a Democrat, we hope its recipient will be Hon. John A McClernand, of Springfield. Probably the ablest man in the party, he has rendered the country signal service by his outspoken efforts in the cause of the Constitution, and by his vigorous prosecution of the policy marked out by Judge Douglas. We think that he will more nearly fill the place of the departed Senator than any other one who could be selected and we are sure that his appointment would be hailed with entire satisfaction by the people of Illinois.

[From the Macomb Journal.]

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S SUCCESSOR.—There begins to be some speculation about the probable successor of Mr. Douglas in the U. S. Senate. The Constitution imposes upon Gov. Yates the delicate task of filling the vacancy until such time as the Legislature shall meet and exercise its functions in the premises. The term for which is appointee would naturally hold his office is a year and a half, or until the regular session of 1863. There seems to be a general feeling among Republicans that a Democrat, holding the views of Mr. Douglas, should be appointed. We favor the idea, and would recommend the name of the Hon. Isaac N. Morris as the most suitable man in the Democratic ranks for that position. His ability is unquestioned, and his attachment to Mr. Douglas and his principles are well known. The speech of Mr. Morris in Congress last winter on the state of the Union was warmly commended everywhere by Republicans, and we believe we speak the sentiments of a large majority of Republicans in this section when we say that if a Democrat is appointed to succeed Mr. Douglas in the Senate let it be Hon. Isaac N. Morris.

### THE BATTLE OF PHILLIPPI.

#### Colonel Lander Leading the Attack.

#### Exciting Details of the Fight and Flight.

[Correspondence of the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

GRAFTON, Monday Night, June 3.

The excitement has been intense here all day, about the action at Phillippi. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, four regiments left here in two divisions. One consisting of the 1st Virginia Regiment, part of the Ohio 16th, and the Indiana 7th under command of Col. Kelly; the other the Indiana 9th and the Ohio 14th, commanded by Col. Lander, of Indiana fighting, wagon road, and Potter and Pryor duel notoriety. Col. Kelly's division moved East, by railroad, to Thornton, a small way station, five miles distant from here. Thence they marched to Phillippi, a distance of 22 miles. The Indiana regiment moved out on the N. W. Va. R. R., to Webster, where they were joined by the Ohio 14th, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Phillippi, 12 miles distant.

The march of the two divisions was performed last night through darkness, rain and mud. It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went bravely through it, unshrinkingly and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, till the grey dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy.

Col. Lander reports that as they neared Phillippi they were discovered by a woman, who fired at him twice, and who sent her little boy across the hills (as he afterwards found) to apprise the enemy of their approach. He arrived on the hill across the river from and below Phillippi, and commanding the town and the encampment (just below the town) a little before daylight this morning. They at once prepared to open on them when the time arrived. Four o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. Kelly was to attack them in the rear, and cut off their retreat, while Col. Lander would assault them in front. But Col. Kelly's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of their forced march of twenty two miles; and in addition to this they missed their point, and instead of coming in on the Beverly road, above Phillippi, and effectually cutting of all retreat, they came in, when they did come, just below the town.

When they day began to dawn upon the impatient forces of Col. Lander, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm, and preparing for fight. The hour appointed for attack came and passed, but still Col. Kelly's division had not arrived. Impatient to begin the attack and fearful the rascals, almost within his grasp, should escape without smelling powder, Col. Lander ordered the artillery to begin the attack, and at a quarter past four, the guns were unlimbered, and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp, less than a quarter of a mile away. Simultaneously with the roar of the first gun, Col. Kelly, at the head of his command, came in sight across the river, below the camp, and comprehending the position of affairs, they rushed forward at once in the direction of the camp.

Meanwhile the battery having, after the first shot or two, got an accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the chivalry couldn't stand, and most ingloriously—ran like sheep in every direction that promised safety, after firing a random and scattering volley which did no damage whatever. Col. Kelly's command was close after, the Virginia troops in advance, the Henry Clay Guards in front and Col. Kelly and Capt. Fordyce leading. At the same time Col. Lander's force came rushing down the hill to the bridge, and they all put out after the fugitives, yelling like Indians.

But the legs of the fugitive chivalry served them too well, and they could not be overtaken by our already exhausted men, who, after chasing them a couple of miles, returned to the evacuated camp, to learn the painful fact that their victory, though complete, was too dearly bought. Col. Kelley, who, with a bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town, the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a foe concealed either behind a fence or in a house.

The shot was fired after the engagement was over, and was just such a piece of assassination as that by which the lamented Ellsworth fell. The assassin was an Assistant-Quartermaster in the Confederate force. His name is Simms, and he hails from Chesterfield, across the river from Richmond. He was immediately seized, and it is a great wonder they didn't make mince-meat of him instanter. The pistol with which he shot Col. Kelly is an old-fashioned Virginia horse pistol, carrying a very large ball, and inflicting a most dangerous wound. The ball entered the left breast, and passing clear through lodged beneath the skin, just underneath the shoulder blade. If human skill can save him he will be saved.

In the grey uncertain light of the morning it was impossible to tell anything about the loss of the enemy, as they carried away in their flight whatever killed and wounded they may have had.

A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood upon the ground, and all along the road, in the direction of the flight, on the fences, and on everything in the way of the indiscriminate retreat. Hats, blankets, cloaks, and every imaginable description of luggage were scattered along the road for more than a mile.

The rebels left behind some forty horses, all their provisions, their baggage and camp equipage, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with some 440 stand of arms, all of which fell into the hands of the victors. Several prisoners were taken besides Simms—among them D. M. Auvil, Prosecuting Attorney, and the long-looked-fort iken at-last, Colonel Willey, of Burnt Bridge fame. He professes to be terribly unwell, and he ought to be, if he fully appreciates his situation. Capt. Robinson, of the Logan Guards, had the honor of making the capture. Col. Willey's commission from the Confederate authorities, with some interesting correspondence, was found upon his person.

Not a man on our side, so far as heard from, except Col. Kelly, was hurt.

A detachment of Ohio troops went out to Phillippi this afternoon, under Col. Andrews, who will take command there.

### From Western Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

GRAFTON, June 7, 1861.

It turned out that the rebels had intended to attack the troops at Cheat River Bridge last night, but failed through Morris's preparations.

Two Ohio companies went down at midnight last night. Two sentries here were fired at last night by secessionists, from the heights. They returned the fire, but without effect. Signal lights were also seen.

There is a rumor, supported by corroborating circumstances, that Ben. McCullough has been ordered by Gov. Letcher, to take command of Porterfield's secession troops, with a cavalry force, and attack the army here. In that case we shall have warm work.

Symmes, the rebel that shot Col. Kelly, was brought over, to-day, and is now under guard. Col. Kelly is not out of danger, but much better.

Captain Benham, just back from Phillippi, reports that Captain Chase, of the Indiana voluteers, with a flag of truce, delivered Porterfield's private baggage to him at Beverly.

The rebels are intrenching themselves four miles from Huttonville and waiting an attack, while squads of a dozen at a time are deserting.

Porterfield is scared out of his wits. Several secession flags were brought in to day.

All is quiet at Phillippi, Cheat River and here. The soldiers' health is excellent.

### Gen. McClellan Compliments Col. Kelley for his Conduct in the Phillippi Expedition.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

We have rarely witnessed so affecting a sight as that presented when the aids of Gen. Morris reached him from Grafton, bearing with them the dispatches of Major General McClellan and General Morris. It was thought then, as will be seen by the wording of the dispatch from General McClellan, that Col. Kelley was mortally wounded, and the aids being fearful of the same thing, did not hesitate to communicate the dispatches to the wounded soldier. When the dispatches were read to him a faint modest smile of grateful recognition passed over his pale, wasted face, and his eyes filled with tears—but he was too weak to speak a word.

Col. Benham put the dispatches in his hand and he held them there until he was removed from the litter on the floor to a comfortable bed in an adjoining room. During the night, as we sat by his bedside, we obtained them and made the following copies of them:

DISPATCH FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

TO GEN. T. A. MORRIS:—Say to Col. Kelley that I cannot yet believe it possible that one who has opened his career so brilliantly can be mortally wounded. In the name of the country I thank him for his conduct, which has been the most brilliant episode of the war thus far. If it can cheer him in his last moments tell him that I cannot repair his loss, and that I only regret that I cannot be by his side to thank him in person. God bless him.

GEO. B. M'CLELLAN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. MORRIS.

GRAFTON, June 3.

TO COL. KELLY: I am extremely pleased and greatly gratified at your gallant and soldierly conduct in the expedition which owes its success to your gallant conduct. I feel that your country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for your services on the occasion; and a grateful people cannot but render to you that honor you so richly deserve.

T. A. MORRIS,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

The appreciation of Col. Kelly's superior officers did not exceed that of his subordinates. The officers and privates of his command thronged the sentry outposts of the house where he lay, to hear the latest reports of his condition. The solicitude exceeded that of mere friendship—it was that of love and devotion.

## SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

## LATEST FROM FORT MONROE

### A Union Village in Virginia Burned by Secessionists.

### POTOMAC BRIDGES DESTROYED.

### Rebels Leaving Pensacola.

### *Blockade of New Orleans.*

### THE POSITION AROUND ALEXANDRIA

### *LYNCHING IN TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.*

### From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The steamer Mount Vernon arrived here this morning from Fort Monroe. The Harriet Lane left for Philadelphia to repair. She was not sent to destroy the battery, but merely to engage and test its strength, it being masked. The vessel is seriously damaged. No one was killed and but one man wounded aboard.

Everything quiet at Aquia Creek—about 600 rebels there.

Evenston village, twelve miles this side of the Creek, known to have a strong Union population, was in flames when the Mt. Vernon passed. The village is presumed to have been fired by Secessionists.

The impression in military circles at Fort Monroe is that Gen. Butler will gradually make his way through the country between James and York Rivers toward Richmond, keeping pace with the Federal forces advancing from the North on the same point.

Capt. Palmer of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, returned to-day from a reconnoisance down the Potomac. No batteries, except those at Aquia Creek are as yet erected on the right bank.

A distinguished army officer, a native of Kentucky, some days ago started on a tour of observation to Manassas Junction in disguise. He returned last night, and furnished General Scott with a detailed report of the condition of the rebel forces, no account of which has yet reached the public.

Eight hundred wagons, for transportation purposes, are now here.

### From Cairo and the South.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 8, 1861.

A grand brigade review took place here today. Six full regiments, numbering about six thousand men were in the column and made a fine display. After the review, Capt. Smith's company of light artillery went through with their drill in splendid style.

Mr. Blanchard, a native of Maine, but for the last three years a clerk in the City Hotel at New Orleans, while coming through Union City to-day, was recognized by the secession soldiers as having a Yankee hat on. A proposition was made to shoot him, and a squad of soldiers went into the cars and brought him out for that purpose, when he was recognized by a gentleman belonging at Union City, and by his intercession his life was spared.

A man named Johnson, belonging in Boston, Mass., where he has a family, was hung in Crittenden county, Ark., yesterday. He had been employed on the steamer Wm. Morrison, now laid up at Mound City. A number of merchants of Memphis who knew him tried to save his life, but without avail. His crime was voting for Lincoln.

A. A. Jones was also hung yesterday in Obion county, Tenn., opposite New Madrid. His crime was having been opposed to slavery.

Advices from Fort Pickens to the 4th inst. via New Orleans, state that 2,800 rebel troops left there the night and day previous for Virginia. The Santa Rosa "Beauregards" had got up a mutiny and been disbanded. Seven hundred United States troops were landed on Santa Rosa Island on the 3d, from a large side wheel steamer.

The American brig Hope, owned at New Orleans, the British brig Venus, and the American schooner Union, from Tampico, were captured by the blockading squadron on Saturday last.

### Personal.

NEW YORK, June 8.—It is rumored that Henry A. Wise is in a rapid decline.

A Paris letter says it is rumored that a duel is on the tapis between our Minister to Belgeim, Mr. Sanford, and a Virginian, growing out of some remarks of the former relating to the latter on the steamer on which they were passengers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The *North American* referring to the allegations against Jas. E. Harvey, asserts that when an opportunity for vindication is offered, the accused will be found as free from any criminal interest, as any loyal citizen. Though he is across the Atlantic, he has friends here who will not suffer him to be sacrificed, and those who have given currency to the calumnies will be held to the strictest proof.

### From the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Clarksville Tenn., gives 561 for separation and representation—one against, for seperation unanimous in three precincts.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the fifth says the American bark Algongian, from Calcutta; the Bremen ship Vonegin, from Liverpool, were ordered off the bar by the Brooklyn.

Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, left Pensacola on the 13th for Richmond.

At an interview between foreign Consuls and Capt. Poore of the Brooklyn, the latter said no impediment would be offered for vessels outward bound, but he had no authority to extend the time for departure of vessels. Tow boats towing vessels out would be allowed to re-enter.

LEBANON, KY, June 7.—The Union Convention, Fifth District, nominated Charles A. W. Wickliffe for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—River slowly rising; 7 feet in the canal. Clear. Mercury 75.

### From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, June 8.—Emmet McDonald was to day examined in the federal court before Judge Treat, and discharged from custody on the ground that Col. McArthur's return to the writ of habeas corpus was insufficient. The case was briefly argued by Mr. Davis of St. Louis, on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Weldon, District Attorney for the Government. U. S. Marshal Phillips declined to receive Blanchard, arrested by Gen. Prentiss at Carbondale on the charge of treason, on the ground that there was not sufficient authority for detaining him. He was sent back to the custody of Gen. Prentiss. The case of James D. Riley charged with treason goes before the Grand Jury to-day.

### News from John C. Fremont.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The *Herald* says letters have just been received from John C. Fremont, dated London, stating he has purchased 10,000 Enfield Rifles and several batteries of rifled cannon for the Government, which he is waiting for to bring with him, being only delayed till a portion of the rifles are finished. He also states that the Commissioners of the "Confederate States" had instructions to purchase several steamers in England for the service of the Montgomery Government, but that there was difficulty about getting money. They succeeded, however, in purchasing two steamers, for which they paid £70,000. These vessels, it appears, are to sail for a Southern port under the British flag, and registered as property of British owners, carrying nothing contraband of war, but probably in ballast merely. How they will be received by our blockade squadron remains to be seen.

### Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "We are able to state on the best of authority that the latest despatches from our agents in Europe are in the highest degree satisfactory. Prussia has assured our Government that no rebellion against so mild and beneficent a government will receive any sanction whatever. Austria gives equally warm assurances and a determination to give no countenance to the rebels. France is cordially with us in word, and in deed if we need it. Despatches from Mr. Dallas say the British Government is now as well disposed towards us as we desire. The Ministry have given Mr. Adams a most friendly and cordial hearing, and rebellion will hereafter find no sympathy at the Court of St. James.

### Bank Excitement.

KANKAKEE, Ill., June 7.

TO THE JOURNAL:

There is much excitement among the poor people in this place who had money deposited in H. W. Harwood's Bank, which recently suspended operations. Harwood had a narrow escape from lynching by the infuriated mob. He has left for parts unknown.

### From the Seat of War.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is believed the attack of Federal forces on Harper's Ferry will not take place so soon as was expected, and some changes will be made in the programme of military movements. There is great activity in the War Department in reference to Harper's Ferry, Manassas Junction and Norfolk. Gov. Letcher has ordered out the entire force of Virginia Militia in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and Manassas Junction. Gen. Scott has fresh and accurate information as to the numbers and movements of the rebels, and is preparing to meet an increased force of the enemy.

The steamer Mount Vernon, from Fortress Monroe, reports the entire town of Evansport, 11 miles this side of Aquia Creek in flames. The property in the town is principally owned by Union men.

It is reported that fighting has commenced at Harper's Ferry. It is undoubtedly false.

[Special to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Cadwallader has been superceded by Gen. Cooper at Baltimore.

An armed steamer left this morning to see if troops could be landed near Aquia Creek.

[Special to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Earth works are being constructed to-day above Chain Bridge.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is military authority for stating that the 1st regiment cavalry and two regiments of dragoons U. S. A., have been ordered from the Department of the West to this neighborhood.

Capt. Palmer's corps of Topographical Engineers have returned from a reconnoisance of several points on the Potomac. He landed at several places on the Virginia side of the Potomac, attended by two officers and twenty Marines. They proceeded a considerable distance. At White House Point, they saw about 60 secessionists, who made their appearance there a few days ago. At Aquia Creek two small batteries with from 500 to 600 men were distinctly seen by the party.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 8.—It is said the Union feeling in Virginia is growing remarkably. A vote now would show a decided majority in favor of the action of the Government.

Reports from Key West state that a volunteer company has offered its services to the Union. A Union mayor and council are chosen.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 8.—The first division marched this morning, accompanied by a large number of baggage wagons.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

The moment the rebels are driven from Harper's Ferry, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be repaired by the Government.

The last person in jail here, for uttering disloyal sentiments, was discharged to-day, on taking the oath of allegiance.

This evening the U. S. forces captured a rebel company of thirty men in Virginia, some seven miles above Georgetown. They were heavily armed, and had plenty of ammunition. It is believed these are the men who have been firing on our advance pickets.

[Herald's Washington Dispatch.]

There is reason to believe there will be a change in the command at Baltimore.

Brig. Gen. Cooper with a regiment of 1,200 men, has entered the city and encamped in the western suburbs.

Gen. Scott has informed the President and Cabinet that he means to have possession of Richmond and Memphis about the 15th of July.

Six regiments of infantry, two batteries of military, and one company of cavalry of Gen. McDowell's command, are under orders to be ready at a moment's warning to repel an attack or move forward.

Lieut. Col. Comstock, of the Michigan regiment, has resigned, business requiring his presence at home.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Several hundred regulars have left within 24 hours for the Relay House. They will form a part of one of the columns which are to operate against Harper's Ferry. A column of General Patterson's army is approaching by the way of Hagerstown, and a column of Gen. McClellan's is moving from the West. Help cannot come to Gen. Johnson from Mannassa Junction, for Gen. McDowell will engage the whole attention of the rebels posted there. Nor can they be reinforced from Richmond and Norfolk, for Gen. Butler will be a dangerous foe to leave even inactive in the rear, and he will not remain quiet. There are armed steamers enough in the Potomac to threaten other approaches to the capital of the "Old Dominion."

We have good reason to believe that before many hours a column of 4,000 men will march from this city towards Harper's Ferry, the whole to be commanded by Col. Stone, of the 14th Infantry. The hour of starting, which has been postponed several times, is not yet definitely determined. This column will probably have no more serious task than that of intercepting the fugitives driven by other commands from Harper's Ferry. Other regiments are under marching orders.

We learn from a prominent politician from Wheeling what will be the probable course of the Union Conventio. All the leading men have agreed not to attempt making a new State out of Western Virginia, but to act for the Old Dominion, as a whole, setting up a Provisional Government. The first act of the Convention will be to depose Gov. Letcher and his rebellious associates. It will then appoint good and true men in their place. The Provisional Governor will probably be Gen. Jackson of Parkersburg. The Convention will then declare Eastern Virginia in insurrection against the General Government, for which aid to put down the rebellion will be invoked.

The Legislature chosen on the 23d ult., the members of which are by its request to meet with the Convention, will be pronounced the legally elected Legislature of the State, and will be empowered to proceed at once to the transaction of business. The Governor will send in his message to the two Houses, and two Senators, of whom John S. Carlisle will probably be one, and a leading Republican the other, will be chosen. In this plan of operations, Messrs. Carlisle, Willey, Pierpont and Jackson unite.

Our informant thinks the Convention will be one of the grandest popular assemblies ever called together.

### Latest from Arlington Heights.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, June 8.—It is believed there has been a recent change in the position of rebel troops. A large force has been concentrated at Manassas within a few days. The skirmish at Fair Fax Court House was unfortunate, having the effect to direct the attention of the rebels, causing a large accession to their force there. Beauregard has arrived to take command there. These changes will cause delay in the movements of the federal troops. Communication between Alexandria and the rebel camp is still secretly carried on.

### The Rebels Burning the Potomac Bridges.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Johnston has caused the Ascean bridge to be burned, and also tried to destroy the Ferry boat, but failed. It is evidently the object of secessionists to destroy all the ferries and guard all the fords on the whole line of the Potomac. The river is very full and cannot be easily crossed at present.

### Gen. Lane, of Kansas.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—General Lane arrived here this evening from Kansas, *en route* for Washington. He stops in the city until tomorrow evening. He reports crops of all kinds in Kansas looking extremely well. Says if weather, etc., are favorable, Kansas will have enough this harvest to repay all she has received in aid from other States.

### Clerkship of the House.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. Etheridge of Tenn., his name having been used in connection with a Clerkship of the House has assured Mr. Forney that he will not be a candidate, and will use his infience in Forney's favor.

### Southern Items from the Charleston Courier.

THE STEAMER GEN. MIRAMON.

AUGUSTA, June 2.—The steamer Gen. Miramon, which was reported as seized at Pass l'Outre yesterday morning, run the blockade in the evening, and is now safe in Mobile Bay.

LATER.

MOBILE, May 2.—The British steamer General Miramon left Havanna on the 28th, and arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 31st ult. The U. S. steamer Brooklyn fired shot and shell at her, seized, put a prize crew aboard of her, in charge of Lieut Adams, and ordered her to report to the Niagara off Mobile Point. About midnight she was chased by the privateer steamer, when her course was altered and lights extinguished. She arrived off Mobile Point; fired at again, she went alongside the Niagara. After investigation she was allowed to proceed to Mobile, the Captain of the Mirsmon agreeing to come out within a reasonable time after getting supplies.

New Orleans vessels are at a discount in Havana. Freight market and news are unimportant.

### Too Many Army Office-Seekers—Over 40,000 Troops now at Washington and Opposite.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

A regiment from Maine and another from New York, and 500 horses and mules, arrived here to-day. A regiment of regulars left for Chambersburg. This don't look much like danger here, but more like hot work impending at Harper's Ferry. I suppose Gen. Scott knows.

There have been too many applications here for commissions to raise regiments. It has become disgusting, and there were too many applicants for regular army commissions for green boys. There are thirty-eight regiments of volunteers here, averaging one thousand each; besides two thousand regulars, the Flying Artillery, seventy-two pieces, and three thousand reliable District militia.

### Colonel Kelly Improving—Retreat of Rebel Troops.

GRAFTON, June 7, 10 P. M.—Col. Kelly is still better to-night, and quite comfortable.

It is ascertained that the rebels have retreated beyond Beverly, under the impression that the Federal forces are on their heels. P.

## SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

### From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1861.

I am enabled to state upon what I think is unquestionable authority, that Major General Banks will, to-morrow, repair to Baltimore to take command of the Federal troops of that place. Since General Butler left, the demoralization of the men and the loss of the Maryland Unionists has been very rapid. It is hoped of General Banks that his military administration will be prompt and discreet.

It is understood that a *corps d' armee* to be made up of six regiments of infantry with the requisite artillery and cavalry, will be sent forward from this city within the next twenty four hours, toward Frederick, Maryland, it is supposed to frustrate the intention of the rebels to make a flank demonstration on Maryland soil. Col. Stone, of the regular army, will act as Brigadier. This movement is supposed to be the initiatory of a vigorous movement from Pennsylvania and Western Virginia on Harper's Ferry.

Everything is quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac to-day. Nothing to indicate an advance of either side, though the advance of the pickets from the two lines now almost within rifle shot of each other, leads to the belief that some important movement cannot be far off.

The fear which prevails in some places of a speedy attack on Washington by the rebels, is thought here to be without foundation. It is certain that General Scott is aware of the numerical strength and military resources of the enemy, and probably of their minutest movements. His scouts and spies are daily coming in with reliable intelligence which is not communicated to the public.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio troops were enabled, to-day, by the arrival of new and better uniforms, to rid themselves of the poor-house clothes which were imposed upon them by contractors. The frauds by which they have suffered are of the most outrageous character.

A specimen of the articles contraband of war was sent up here to-day to the President, by Gen. Butler, in the shape of a bright and intelligent mulatto.

It is not believed here that any more troops will be called out until after the special session of Congress.

The probabilities of an advance of the Western troops upon Memphis are much discussed in military circles. It is believed that a *corps d' armee* will be sent in that direction, as soon as the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the Federal troops is attained, and the forces now in Western Virginia can be spared.

### Latest from Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 9.

Information came here by telegraph to-day that the infamous Jeff. Thompson, Aid to Gov. Jackson, had left St. Louis last night on board the steamer Meteor, for this place. When the steamer reached here it was thoroughly searched by a gentleman from St. Louis, who knew Thompson, but he could not be found.

Word came here late last night that a band of secessionists, supposed to be the same that were driven from Elliott's Mills Wednesday, are near the Kentucky shore, opposite Mound City, six miles above this place; and that they had announced their intention to burn Mound City. Gen. Prentiss this afternoon sent one company from Col. Cook's regiment, and one other from Col. McArthur's under command of Capt. Joslyn, to occupy and defend the place. H.

### From the Far West.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., June 9th.—The New Mexican mail and Cannon City Express arrived here this morning, three days ahead of regular time, with dates from Santa Fee to the 26th ult., and Cannon City to the 1st inst.

Business in Santa Fee extremely dull. At Cannon City business was brisk; much gold dust was being raised from the California gulch.

Col. G. B. Crittenden, son of John J. Crittenden, Major Longstent, Lieut. H. C. McNiel of Texas, and several other officers of the U. S. Army had resigned and left for the States, *via* Texas.

An express had arrived at Fort Wise with a requisition for three companies of soldiers—two to be stationed at Fort Kearney and one at Wyandotte, Kansas.

### Dispatches to the Associated Press.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, June 9th.—When our troops move on Manassas they will be thirty-five thousand strong. Gen. Patterson will have an equal number when he crosses the Potomac.

Two captured secessionists say there is no formidable force at Fairfax.

A Government special agent from Frederick, says it is still the prevailing opinion that Harper's Ferry will be evacuated on the approach of Federal troops.

Apprehension is still felt that the rebels may move down the railroad and Potomac, and aided by another revolt in Baltimore and by the disunionists of Maryland attack Washington on the Maryland side, while Davis advances from Manassas.

There are still a number of spies in Washington, many of them women.

It is said some six hundred fugitives are at Fort Monroe now. There are twelve thousand U. S. troops there.

A rebel camp is established four thousand strong, a few miles this side of Aquia Creek.

The reported raising of the Merrimac at Norfolk is disbelieved at Fort Monroe.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

It is reported that Gen. Dix will resign.

A bearer of dispatches from the British Consul at Richmond was refused a pass by Gov. Letcher. He succeeded, however, in getting here. He reports that Gov. Wise will command the Northwestern Division of Virginia volunteers.

The Secretary of the Treasury will probably recommend a loan of about two hundred and fifty millions.

Without doubt our troops will soon occupy Frederick. Barracks for 3,000 troops have been prepared there.

The rebels in the vicinity of Aquia are supplied with provisions by a Maryland traitor named Johnson, the same who burned the light-ship.

At Chambersburg, cars are ready to carry twenty-five thousand men and a lot of timber to repair bridges.

Ship-builders offer to construct gun-boats to operate on the Mississippi, within 40 days, to be constructed at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and probably at Louisville, if the latter remains loyal.

Collector Cotton of Louisville has notified the Treasury Department that the shipment of provisions to rebels, over the Louisville and Nashville Road has been stopped at the terminus, and is to be speedily stopped at the Junction.

Maryland is detached from the Department of the East, and attached to that commanded by Gen. M'Clellan.

### From Hagerstown.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., June 9.—No troops, either from Point of Rocks or Williamsport, have reached this place. Confederate pickets have been seen near Williamsport. Every ford is strictly guarded and every skiff broken. As soon as the river falls it can be easily forded. It is rumored that the bridges at Harper's Ferry and Shepardstown are ruined.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The bridges at Point of Rocks and one at Berlin have been burned by the rebels.

### Tennessee for Secession.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—Nashville for separation and representation 3083—against 249. Eleven other districts in this county give 2,398 for, and 88 against.

Memphis 5,608 for separation, four for nonrepresentation, and five for the Union. The interior as far as heard from is nearly unanimous. The State is largely Secession.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Rhode Island regiment leave to-morrow in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

Prof. Allen has arrived here with a mammoth balloon for reconnoitering.

It is said that several regiments are under orders to leave at daybreak.

Military movements from this point are of such a character as do not authorize publicity.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 8, via BALTIMORE, June 9.—The Scott Life Guard have gone to Newport News. Hawkins goes Sunday.

Gen. Butler has issued stringent orders to prevent depredations on private property. People who have suffered will be remunerated.

### Capture of the Schooner Mary Clinton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—The schooner Mary Clinton has been captured by the blockading fleet; and sent to New York as a prize.

[The Mary Clinton cleared from Charleston on the 10th of May, by H. F. Baker & Co., and had as cargo 874 tierces of rice, 328 sacks peas, 3 bundles straw hats, and 3 pkgs mdze.]—*Eve Crescent.*

### The Frigate Merrimac.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A refugee arrived from Norfolk reports the Merrimac raised and in dry dock.

### From Louisville and the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 9.—Partial returns indicate the nearly unanimous election of Col. T. S. Crittenden as Brigadier General of the Kentucky State Guard. In the Second regiment thereof J. M. Morris is elected Lieut. Col., and A. Simms and Robt. McLeo Majors.

A letter from Manassas Junction to the Richmond *Whig* of the 5th, says that labors in fortifying that place by men unaccustomed to labor, has quadrupled the sick list, and it was feared that one-fifth of the soldiers would soon be sick. There is no hospital there, and it is difficult to get water to drink. It is not dealt out with rations. They demand negroes to do the labor.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 5th announced that after that date no passports will be issued to persons leaving the State, and no one will be admitted to the State except for reasons of peculiar force.

Also that Tennessee volunteers in Virginia were authorized to vote on the ordinance of secession in Tennessee, though stationed in Virginia.

The Charleston *Courier* of the sixth, says the Spanish bark Nuva Terre Cubana, was ordered off by the Minnesota.

A New Orleans special to the Montgomery *Confederation* says, neutral vessels are permitted to pass out to sea until the tenth, after which the blockade will be strictly enforced.

A Bank Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th, recommended Southern banks, railroads and tax collectors to receive treasury notes of the Confederation as currency, and to states, cities and corporations having coupons payable in New York to appoint a place of payment South.

The postmaster of Nashville has resigned.

### Making It Pay Expenses.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—A lot of military goods were seized at Adams' Express office, valued at $10,000. The amount of goods seized in this vicinity will almost pay the expenses of the expedition.

The Pennsylvania 5th regiment issued a newspaper this evening, printed on an old Alexandria press.

### Ex-Minister Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Mr. Dallas, our late Minister to England, has arrived and had an interview with Secretary Seward. The latter expressed high gratification at the course of Minister Dallas.

### New Railroad Bank List.

The Chicago Railroads have issued the following list of rates to their agents, at which they are instructed to receive the notes of Illinois banks. Their main purpose in making the reduction on their former schedule, is to drive stump-tail out of circulation as rapidly as possible:

NO. 1, AT PAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alton Bank, | Exchange Bank, E. A. |
| America, of Chicago, | Tucker & Co., |
| Bank of Bloomington, | Kane County Bank, |
| Bank of North'n Illinois, | Marine Bank of Chicago. |
| Chicago Bank, | |

NO. 2, AT 75 CENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mahaiwe Bank, | Bank of America, |
| McLean County Bank, | Bank of Sparta, |
| Mechanic's Bank, | Cumberland Co. Bank, |
| Merchants' Bank, | E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s B'k |
| Pittsfield Bank, | Highland Bank, |
| Union Bank, | International Bank. |

NO. 3, AT 60 CENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Illinois, | Bank of Brooklyn, |
| Bank of Indemnity, | Bank of Galena, |
| Bank of Jackson Co., | Lake Michigan Bank, |
| Bond County Bank, | Ohio River Bank, |
| City Bank of Ottawa, | Patriotic Bank, |
| Columbian Bank, | Pamet Bank, |
| Fulton Bank, | Reaper's Bank, |
| Illinois State Security B'k | State Stock Bank, |
| Illinois Central Bank, | U. S. Stock Bank, |
| Illinois River Bank, | Wheat Growers' Bank, |
| American Bank, | |

NO. 4, AT 55 CENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kankakee Bank, | Bank of Commerce, |
| Marshall County Bank, | Bank of Geneseo, |
| Olympic Bank, | Central Bank, |
| Toulon Bank, | Eagle Bank. |

NO. 5, AT 50 CENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural Bank, | Commercial Bank, |
| Bull's Head Bank, | Franklin Bank, |
| Bank of Aledo, | Kaskaskia Bank, |
| Bank of Elgin, | Warren County Bank, |
| Bank of Metropolis, | Western Bank. |

NO. 6, AT 40 CENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alleana Bank, | Jersey County Bank, |
| Bank of Ashland, | Lafayette Bank, |
| Bank of Benton, | Lancaster Bank, |
| Bank of Naperville, | Narragansett Bank, |
| Douglas Bank, | Plowmans' Bank, |
| Garden State Bank, | Reed's Bank, |
| Hampden Bank, | Rock Island Bank. |
| Humboldt Bank, | |

### Obsequies of Senator Douglas at Joliet.

JOLIET, June 8, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The citizens of this place and vicinity, propose to observe the obsequies of the late Senator Douglas, on Tuesday next, (June 11th), at this place. Among other matters, to consist of an oration by Judge S. W. Randall, on the life, character and public services of the deceased.

Those acquainted with Judge Randall will not need to be informed that a production worthy of the solemn and impressive occasion is confidently expected.

Yours truly, R. E. GOODELL.

### Kankakee County Judicial Election.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KANKAKEE CITY, June 7, 1861.

The official vote of Kankakee county for Judge and Clerk is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles R. Starr, Judge, received | 469 | votes. |
| David L. Hough, Clerk, | 385 | " |
| Lorenzo Leland, | 58 | " |
| Wm. L. Greenleaf, | 20 | " |
| Charles B. Wells, | 4 | " |

Not voting as much as we were last fall.

Yours very truly,
JAMES M. PERRY,
Clerk County Court.

### Where is Beauregard?

The Charleston *Courier* of June 3d, says "Gen. Beauregard left Richmond on Saturday morning for Manassas Junction."

### The Nebraska Regiment.

LIEUT. MERRILL, U. S. A.—Among the passengers by the New Sam. Gaty, was this officer, who comes among us under the orders of the Federal Government, for the purpose of mustering the Nebraska Regiment into the regular service.—*Omaha Nebraskian, 1st.*

### The Crops.

On the whole, they never looked more promising at this season. The spring wheat has a very fine growth, and the only fear is that it may run too much to straw. Oats are equally promising. Potatoes could hardly be doing better. Corn, though some fields are rather backward, has a good stand, and now comes on apace. Grass also is good, furnishing abundance of food for stock, and promising an excellent crop of hay. We have had, perhaps, a little too much rain for crops in general, but a slight surplus is always better than a drouth.—*Henry Co., Ill., Dial.*

OLD "HEADQUARTERS," THAT WAS.—Thomas Andrews, the well-known caterer to the hungry and thirsty of this community, and whose celebrated "Headquarters Restaurant" was closed some weeks since, for the improvement and renovation of the establishment, announces that he will open his bar-room in the old place, improved, this day (Monday, June 10th,) and respectfully invites his friends to call in and see him. A free lunch will be at the disposal of all during the forenoon. The restaurant and hotel part of his establishment will be opened on Wednesday, under the name of "The European Hotel," a name which signifies its character.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.—The Rev. W. F. Stewart will lecture on Temperance before the Chicago Temperance Legion, at Edward's Chapel, corner Harrison and Halsted streets, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BEAUREGARD.—This gentleman does *not* get his meals at Messrs. Case & Parmelee's dining rooms, Nos 123 and 125 Dearborn street. The pies, cakes, strawberries and cream, the delicacies and substantials, are always promptly on hand for customers at this place. The rates are low, the fare good. Give it a trial. je8-2t

WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines—office 163 & 165 Lake St. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and North Indiana. my21-10t

☞ Cook & McLain, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ A large and fine assortment of Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs, Toilet articles of every kind, will be seen at Sargent's, corner of Randolph and State streets, Drug Store. my30tf

PAPER HANGINGS.—The best stock at the lowest prices, at Faxon's, No. 70 Lake street. ap30tf

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

### Attention Volunteers!

Lieut. F. A. Bragg has returned to Chicago for a few more good men to join the Missouri Rifles. His recruiting office is at No. 96 Dearborn street. He leaves for St. Louis on Monday next, *without fail.* je8-2t

### MARRIED.

At Rockford, Ill., by the Rev. H. M. Goodwin, at the residence of D. S. Penfield, T. L. MILLER of this city, and ANNA E. HODGES, of Clarendon, Vt.

## New Advertisements.

WANTED—Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., suitable for stocking a Country Store, in exchange for Chicago, St. Louis and Wisconsin REAL ESTATE and some money. Address P. O. Box 1461, Chicago, Ill. je10-e988 1w

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., B. F. Carver & Co., E. A. Tucker & Co., Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., F. G. Adams and J. M. Adsit. E. K. WILLARD & CO., je10-e966-2w 38 Clark, South East cor Lake St.

PORTABLE ENGINE—Four Horse Power, nearly new and ready for work, wanted by the subscriber for cash, at Jefferson, Wis. je10x3t N. C. HURLBURT.

"SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO," A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth, with correct likeness on the title. Price 35 cents. Address A. JUDSON HIGGINS, je10-e963-6tnet Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Partner wanted with a capital of Six or Eight Thousand Dollars in a well established House doing a safe and profitable business. A thorough Book-Keeper and one willing to take charge of books preferred. Address "M," care of this office, with real name. je10e987x1w

WANTS EMPLOYMENT—A young man of several years experience as Book Keeper and Cashier, and in the general direction of the office, desires a situation. Can give satisfactory evidence as to ability and trustworthiness. Refer to DAVID KREIGH, 242 South Water street. je10x3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, composing the firm of F. G. Saltonstall & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. G. SALTONSTALL, Chicago, June 8th, 1861. E. I. TINKHAM, je10-e90c 1w J. C. AMBLER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue business as a Commission, Stock and Bond Broker at No. 24 Clark street. je10-e91-1w F. G. SALTONSTALL.

WANTED—A Situation in a store or other business, by a young German, of sober habits, who can speak and write English. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Best of reference can be given. Apply at BLANCHARD & BORLAND'S Office, corner Market and Washington street. je10x3t

LOST—On Tuesday, 28th of May, a small Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, about five months old, ears cut and nearly well, a few white hairs near the breast. A reward of Five Dollars will be given for returning the same to 164 State street. je10x1w

MASONIC.—A Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2 R. A. M. will be held this MONDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock. je10x1t JAMES BROMFIELD, Secretary.

PROVISIONS FOR SALE FOR "Stump-Tail" Currency at Railroad Rates by CRAGIN & CO. je10x1w Office No. 19 South Wells street.

DOWN WITH THE TRAITORS' SERPENT FLAG, with splendid Lithograph Title. Sent by mail (free of postage) on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address A. JUDSON HIGGINS, je10-e964-6tnet Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD.—We are happy to announce to our friends that we have again made arrangements to get MASON'S XXXX MICHIGAN FLOUR, In quantities so as to supply home demand. Mason's Flour is well known as the best brand of White Winter Flour sold in this market. BAKER & SPAFFORD, je8-e952-3t 91 South Water street.

GOLD FOR ILLINOIS MONEY.
WRIGHT & BROTHER,
36---Clark Street.---36
Are buying Illinois Discredited Money
At Railroad Rates.
[je10-e902-3t]

STEEL ENGRAVINGS FOR SCRAP BOOKS.
VIRTUE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
117 South Clark Street, (Room 14),
Always have a good assortment in stock including Scenery in America, England Italy, Holy Land, &c. Packages of TWENTY-FIVE only One Dollar.
CANVASSERS WANTED. je8-e981-1w

MISSOURI MONEY WANTED, For which I will pay
GOLD OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
je10 e887-1w Corner Clinton and Fulton streets.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain Board in a private family. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. Call at 225 Indiana street, or address Post Office Box 1625. je10x1w

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Incorporated ............ February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

CONGRESS WATER.—
FRESH
CONGRESS WATER
FOR SALE BY CASE OR BOTTLE.
We keep it on ice for those who prefer to drink it in our store.
SODA WATER,
With the Choicest Fruit Syrups.
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

DOUGLAS FUNERAL MARCH, with a correct likeness on title. Sent by mail (postage paid) on receipt of price, 35 cents. Address A. JUDSON HIGGINS, je10-e905-6tnet Chicago, Ill.

BLANK BOOKS
Of our own Manufacture.
STATIONERY
In all Varieties.
GOLD PENS
From the best Makers.
LOWEST PRICES
That can be afforded.
PRINTING
Neatly Executed.
INSURANCE AGENTS
Should try us.
BANKERS
Furnished with Fine Work.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Should look at our Prices.
EVERYBODY
Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at
Stationers' Hall,
140 LAKE STREET.
F. MUNSON,
Practical Blank Book Manufacturer, and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and
BOOK BINDING.
[ap30-e638-3m]

BRIGGS HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons and the travelling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of Board to
TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.
Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the "BRIGGS" will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
WM. F. TUCKER & CO.
Chicago, June 1st, 1861. je1-e848-2w

CLEARING HOUSE FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
The undersigned has opened an office at
No. 17 Wells Street,
Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co., for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into bonds, where parties desiring to convert their money will be supplied with proper blanks and information.
may29-e851-1m E. I. TINKHAM, AGENT.

A CHANCE FOR HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN STATE STOCKS! A gentleman offers to sell about 2,400 acres of selected Lands in Illinois, 4,000 acres in Northern Iowa, and 3,000 acres in Southern Minnesota, at cash prices, payable in SOUTHERN STATE STOCKS AT PAR. Also, a highly cultivated Farm of 540 acres near a Railroad Station, within two hours ride of Chicago, for sale on same terms. Enquire at the office of A. J. GALLOWAY & CO., 180 Lake street. je8-e871-6t

I HAVE PROPOSALS FROM Boston Merchants to sell Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Furniture and Pianos to the amount of $20,000, For good Western Mortgages, running from one to five years. CHAS. H. ATKINS, je8-e858-2w 205 Randolph street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of May 2d, 1861, No 9409 drew $100,000; No. 7,672 drew $50,000; No. 10,929 drew $40,000; No. 12,133 drew $20,000; No. 4,773 drew $10,000, being the five principal prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, je8x1w 18 Wall street, New York.

$25,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS WANTED.—I am authorized by a perfectly responsible party to negotiate for the purchase of the above amount of Dry Goods, for which he will pay $25,000 in good, unincumbered real estate, improved and unimproved, with perfect title and $1,000 in cash and good notes. Parties owning such stock will please address, with particulars, at short time. Address J. P. CLARKSON, No. 3 Portland Block. my22-e33-3w

## Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.
Concert and Strawberry Festival
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Tuesday Evening, June 11th, 1861.
PROGRAMME:
MR. BIRD, Pianist.
PART FIRST.
OVERTURE—GREAT WESTERN BAND.
SOLO—Romance from the Opera of "The Soul in Trouble" ... MR. DePASSIO.
TRIO ... Miss SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. TOBEY.
SOLO ... Mrs. BOSTWICK.
SONG ... Miss SMITH.
SONG—Sadly the Bells toll the Death of the Hero, With Orchestral Accompaniment.
GLORIA IN EXCELSIS—From Mozart's 12th Mass.—Chorus, with Orchestra.
Intermission of 30 minutes for Ice Cream and Strawberries in the Basement.
PART SECOND.
OVERTURE—GREAT WESTERN BAND.
DUO—From Lucia di Lammermoor, Messrs JOHNSON and TOBEY.
DUO— ... Misses GHENT.
DUO—From Il Trovatore, Mrs. BOSTWICK and Mr. DePASSIO.
Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at a quarter before 8.
☞ The Piano used on this occasion is furnished by Mr. Kimball, 95 Clark street. je10-e904-2t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Last week positively of the Charming Vocalist and Actress MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, and her father the celebrated Actor MR. PETER RICHINGS, whose engagements elsewhere preclude the possibility of their remaining in the city after Friday evening next.
THE ENCHANTRESS FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 10th, seventh and last night but two of the Grand Operatic Spectacle,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Stella, (The Enchantress) ..... Miss Caroline Richings.
Ramier, (The Pirate) ..... Mr. Peter Richings.
Assisted by the entire company and numerous auxiliaries.
This brilliant Drama presents to the public
GORGEOUS SCENERY! EXQUISITE SINGING!!
STERLING ACTING. BEAUTIFUL DANCING.
Thrilling Tableaux! Grand Processions!!
VIVID PICTURES!
Comic Situations—Lots of Fun—The Pirate's Ship—The Royal Tent—Equestrian Exercises—Terpsichorean Effects—The Burning Fleet and Palace on Fire.
ILLUMINATED GARDENS!!!

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $12,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building. no17-ly

## Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 48½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York. ap3ly

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for sale of an article which every business man must have, every railroad agent, every traveller must have, everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Flags, Charts, &c., on the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253. my18-e615-3m

ADVERTISEMENT.—$2,000—Partner wanted with a capital of Two or Three Thousand Dollars, one thousand cash now, and balance in six months, to take half interest in BUILDING A GRIST MILL. On one of the best Water Powers in Minnesota, and in an excellent wheat growing country, where it will draw custom for Twenty-Five Miles in all directions, and for selling Goods at same point, where there is no other store within twenty miles. This is one of the best points for business in the West. Five Thousand Dollars can be made the first year on the investment. The country is settling fast. Address "MINNESOTA," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill., with real name. jelx1w

LUMBER.—Wanted to Exchange for Lumber, A LOT, 21 BY 80 FEET, With a two story House, situated on Desplaines street between Lake and Randolph. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street. oc17-3-1y

## For Sale.

FOR SALE—One pair Heavy Working Horses, one Lumber Wagon one Set Double Harness, one very fine Durham Bull, one Devon Bull, will be sold very low to close an estate. To be seen at MARKS' Randolph Street House, near the West Market. WM. R. BASSETT. je8x1w

FOR SALE.—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. 236 and No. 347 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the Building No. 36 North Clark street Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE, Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased. my9-e345-3m

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, In McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Meth dist Church Block, Chicago. mh5-e54-3m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fair One Shilling. Terms of sale $1,900. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my31x3w

## To Rent.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 Mayest, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 109 Washington-st., Office No. 6. apr1 1y

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT. The four story Brick House, number 336 Indiana street, with the Furniture therein is offered to rent for the summer on very moderate terms. The chief object being to secure the care of the premises during the absence of the family. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and LaSalle street. je5 e874 2w

TO RENT—A desirable Country Residence and fifteen acres of Improved Land in Evanston. Will be rented low to a good tenant. For particulars apply to LUDLAM & BROWN, Grocers, 278 State street. je4 e858 2w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap16-e1-ly]

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 600 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 47 Lasalle street, Chicago. mh11-e283-3m

## Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant suite of rooms with board for a gentleman and wife, or small family in a central location on the South Side. For terms address Box 666. je7x1w

BOARDING.—A room with Board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 86 Lasalle street, corner of Washington. je7x3t

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen may obtain Furnished Rooms and Board in a small private family where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location, the most desirable part of Wabash avenue. References exchanged. Please address, giving name, &c., P. O. Box 1007. je6x1w

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms to rent, with board, in a private family, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address Box 1948. je4

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. je1x1w

BOARDING.—A small family having a large brick house, handsomely furnished, situated in a delightful neighborhood in the vicinity of West Washington and Curtis streets, near the Third Presbyterian Church, would wish to accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen with Board. None need apply unless well recommended and established in business, and able to furnish the best of references. Address "A. B. C. D.," at this office. je1x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. my18x1m

## Lost.

LOST—On the March to Cottage Grove, in Senator Douglas' Funeral Procession, the guard to a Sheath of a Sergeant's Sword. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 123 South Clark street. je8x3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM the Town of Thornton on Sunday, June 2d, a Dark Brown MARE, four years old, heavy mane and tail, two hind legs a little white, left leg more white than the right. Any person that will return her to FRANK WARNKE, corner of Franklin and FREDERICK SCHEID, street, North Division, or to FREDERICK SCHEID, Blue Island, will be liberally rewarded. FREDERICK SCHAUMBERG. je7x1w

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

## THOSE OTHER BANKS.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter addressed by the Bank Commissioners to the Presidents and Cashiers of those banks whose notes are greatly depreciated, but which have not been legally called upon to make good their securities. The letter "begs leave to *suggest*" that the said Presidents and Cashiers make good their securities within a brief space of time (time not mentioned,) or the Commissioners will "soon" give them an official notification according to the statute in that case made and provided.

Now this action of the Commissioners may not be contrary to law; it is not authorized by the law. Obviously they take one view of the proper method of dealing with those banks, while we take another. It is competent for us to show, if we can, that our view is the correct one, and it is competent for them, or others, to show that their view is the correct one. We trust that we shall discuss this question, so important to every interest in Illinois, in that spirit of candor and courtesy which will commend itself to our valued friends, the Bank Commissioners of our State. We have remarked that we believe the law provides neither for nor against the form of notification which the Commissioners have chosen to serve on the owners of some forty banks which do not redeem their circulation at any place under the sun, and which are therefore essentially of the wild-cat persuasion. Why then is such notice substituted for the legal form?

We have heard two reasons alleged for this course. First, that Illinois is in the market for a million dollar loan, and if the securities of these banks, (consisting partly of Illinois bonds,) were thrown upon the market now, they would injure the credit of the State, or at least diminish the amount of money which Treasurer Butler might otherwise realize on the war bonds. If this were financially true, (which we do not believe), it would only be "robbing Peter to pay Paul." The bonds deposited to secure the circulation of the banks, are just as much the property of the people as those authorized to be issued for war purposes. If the alleged reason be true, as a financial fact, it is equally true that the throwing of a million of Illinois bonds upon the market will depreciate the securities deposited at Springfield for the protection of the bill-holder. The Bank Commissioners are appointed to protect the bill holders—not to protect Treasurer Butler, or to carry on war. And we ask whether the Commissioners are not putting a wrong estimate on the sagacity of Wall street, in supposing that these little matters can be kept secret when every broker in Chicago knows all about them, and advises his New York correspondents every day of transactions affecting the value of securities of all kinds?

The second reason which has been made known to us in explanation of the policy of the Commissioners is, that by throwing the whole amount of the banking securities upon the market at once, they would entail unexampled depreciation and loss upon the bill-holders, running down the market to a very low point, etc. It may well be doubted by one who sees the loss entailed upon all classes of the community, as they wander from one broker's office to another in our streets, with their wretched shinplasters, whether the complete winding up of all the banks in the mode prescribed by law, would occasion any greater suffering than the disgraceful and shambling system now in vogue in Clark street. But we insist that the Commissioners ought not to take the grave responsibility of thus traversing the spirit (not the letter), of the law. The spirit of the law is the protection of the bill-holders. The effect of the Commissioners' action is to protect the wild-catters.

It is readily perceived that the Commissioners, in making their official call of the 24th ult., selected generally the banks secured almost exclusively by Southern bonds to be called upon, and those secured in like degree by Northern bonds excepted from the call. There are several exceptions to this rule—the Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of Illinois, Bank of Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Kankakee Bank, Marshall County Bank, Olympic Bank, and Western Bank of Illinois, all of which were omitted from the call, having a majority of Southern bonds. So far as the rule was adhered to, it doubtless seemed, at the time the call was made, a wise and proper policy. But what has been the result? The comparatively worthless bonds are thrown open to the public to be realized upon, and the good ones are withheld. The suffering bill-holders are allowed to go to the Auditor and take that which is good for nothing but are refused the privilege of taking that from which they could get back their money! Is this wise? Is it just?

The subject is by no means exhausted, but we prefer to postpone its further consideration to another time. The plain English of it is that the people will tolerate no more "banking" in the sloughs and defiles of Egypt. They will tolerate no more currency which is not redeemed, free of cost, at a central point, and whatever efforts are put forth by this man or that man to "save his charter"—whatever facilities are afforded to this or that man by the Bank Commissioners, to enable him to do so—will all come to nought unless this specie system is practiced from day to day in the sight of the people, and where they can all realize its benign effects. So long as we have any influence with the farming and mercantile community, it shall be exerted to put down and keep down the pernicious system which has vexed us so long.

### Army Contracts.

The Ohio papers are "blowing up" their Governor in relation to contracts for the subsistence and equipment of the soldiers. The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 7th inst. has the following on the subject:

The cost to government for "regulation uniforms"—much better than those supplied to the Ohio volunteers is $9.38 each without the "scales"—say $10.38 with the scales. Contracts approved by the Governor were made for 8,000 uniforms with the "scales" at $16 each. So here is the large margin of $5.62 on each uniform, or $44,960 on the lot—not to consider the inferiority of quality in the goods furnished. We are assured by competent business men, that even this is a favorable exhibit.

But another wretched contract has been sifted, and the result is sickening. It was reported that the Governor had approved a contract for tin cups, camp kettles, &c., at extravagant prices, directly in the face of much lower propositions. One of our most prominent citizens, in order to satisfy himself, entered into an investigation, and he presents the following as the results, viz:

Mr. George D. Winchell sent samples to Columbus of camp kettles which he agreed to supply at $1.40 per nest—three in a nest; tin plates at 3¼ cents each, and tin cups at 3¼ cents each. He received a reply that the samples had been received and should have attention. He heard nothing more upon the subject officially, but subsequently got a dispatch from J. L. Gill & Son, of Columbus, ordering him to make 8,000 plates *for them*. Suspecting the facts Mr. Winchell went to Columbus and discovered that a large contract had been given to Gill & Son at the following prices, viz: Camp kettles, 3 in a nest, $3; tin cups, each, 7 cents; tin plates, each, 7 cents. The contract was signed by Governor Dennison. Gill & Son's bid was more than 100 per cent. higher for camp kettles than Winchell's, and precisely 100 per cent. higher for tin cups and tin plates. We believe that every tin cup in Cincinnati could be purchased at retail for five cents each.

### Whereabouts of Capt. Montgomery.

The White Cloud (Kansas) *Chief* says:

But a few days ago, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and the whole Indian country, were upside down with consternation, caused by the report that Montgomery and his band were committing depredations all through those parts, and large bodies of troops were sent in pursuit of them, who were at times said to have the desperadoes in their power. At the same time, Montgomery was at Topeka, attending to matters of more immediate importance. We have authority for saying that he has his band in readiness to make a swoop at a moment's warning, but they are pledged to await the first provocation.

☞ Prince Napoleon Bonaparte was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons in France, in opposition to Prince Murat.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

*Coming of the Highlanders—A Good Round Ready for the Plug-Uglies—Take the Name of Cameron—Grand Muss of First German Rifles—Rush their Man to Gen. Mansfield and come away Singing—Drunken Soldiers getting too Thick—Great Growth of Business in Washington—Mr. Seward Drapes his Building for Douglas—Speculations as to the Successor—Has Illinois many Great Men?*

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1861.

Scarcely had I written, last evening, that there was a shout in the streets, which might indicate the arrival of the Highland Regiment, before the music and their march were heard, as they swept past my window. Not now can it be said of New York that "Every lassie hath her laddie"—at least he is not there, for here are the laddies by near a whole thousand. Their music would have been on the bagpipe, but the bagpipers were too exhorbitant, and so they took what is better, to my ear—a good brass band; and as it rung out upon midnight and led the step to its time, their bayonets gleaming in the light of the gas still burning at the corners, it made a sight that paid well for getting up and thrusting the head into the bewilderment, as hunreds did. Their size was nothing very wounderful, and they are not past fatigue, as I judge from the fact, that there came halting along, with a shuffle, some half dozen who could not keep up. To-day I met great numbers of the Scotch caps, Scotch plaid pants, Scotch badges, Scotch red whiskers, and Scotch everything to the brogue of "Tam O'Shanter." One of their captains told me they have no Colonel, but expect a brother of the popular Secretary of War, whom they boast as a fellow-clansman, will fill that place. The Regiment rejoices in the name of "Cameron Guards," and are quartered in Georgetown college, where the Irish 69th Regiment lately attended prayers at the service of Father McGuire. But these Macs, I ween, will hardly go the prayers; but will say, "*ow Laird*" without the Roman Catholic, or even the Episcopal forms. One of the best evidences that the Highlanders do not think Baltimore sound on the Flag, as it is on the goose, is that before they came to that city of plug uglies, they loaded strong and sure, *cap a pie* and *cap* on the gun too, with orders to fire effectually if they fired at all. But they met with cheers. So many there, that they think they have conquered a peace for all new comers. It will be a pleasant pastime for the dull days of waiting for war, if these sons of Old Scotta can make Camp Cameron vocal with the songs of the ploughman who knew how to write verses, and if they can make the Potomac, which runs past their grounds, a 'Bonnie Doon.' As I was coming down from the President's grounds to-day, where I had been viewing that questionable statue of Jefferson—and looking more at the sweet beds of flowers which surround the dark bronze figure, I was arrested, by a full company of the 1st German Regiment. Yes, arrested—for it was an arrest of more than my attention. They came surging and swelling, swearing, with a rush that carried everybody along with them as well as the lone "Jersey Blue," whom they had as prisoner, and whom they were taking to Gen. Mansfield—(what a name—and taken with that of Winfield, how suggestive—one *mans the field*, the other *wins the field*, as Scott always does, never having lost one). Our German friends had good cause of complaint, if the story told was true, that their prisoner had, the evening before, shot his pistol at some of their number in a saloon. What the issue was of the appeal to General Mansfield, I did not wait to see. I was glad to escape from the rush of a hundred captors. But an hour afterwards they all came down the avenue, singing in full chorus, one of their national songs, that had all the energy of the Marseillaise. It cannot be disguised, nor longer cloaked with the broad mantle of charity which your correspondent has for our soldiers, that there is an alarming amount of drunkenness obtaining among the lower grades of soldiers. I say the lower grade, for there must be in such an army of volunteers a large element of rowdies. Many such would rush in from the very fact that they had made wrecks of their fortunes else where; and the army is the only place where they can have any promise of daily bread. It is rations or nothing with many of this class of men, and by putting themselves on their good behavior for a time, they have managed to get into good companies and to get here. But once in barracks here, with such hordes of others like themselves, and such temptations from cheap doggeries, they soon show their ruling passion, and are seen staggering about the streets by hundreds till they are locked up in prison or in the guard house. The sooner such men can be sent to Camp, or better yet, to the wars, the sooner Washington will be relieved of a sad sight, and the regiment purged from this deep disgrace. There ought to be a law here against selling liquor to soldiers without an order from their officers; and there ought to be a law against selling such liquor as this must be to any body but Congressmen. Washington never saw such flush times before. Every branch of business is quickened, and certain kinds has a wonderful activity. All hotels, eating houses, drinking saloons, cigar stores, military tailor shops, news depots, must be getting rich. Other departments incidentally feel the tide of prosperity rising, and even rents of private houses begin to come up. Board is on the top-most wave of high prices, and war prices are no fable anywhere, to all who have to pay them.

To-day the Secretary of State has caused his department to be draped from every window and around every pillar, in honor of Mr. Douglas. It is understood that his doors were closed all day. This is a fitting tribute to one who was so long his peer in the place where both won their highest honors, though rarely agreeing in their views. I suspect too, that Mr. Douglas' last speeches had much to do with this honor, and gives more hearty intent to it, and to other demonstrations seen and to be seen here. The speculations begin already to be heard as to who shall take Mr. Douglas' place in the Senate. I will not now give any names which I have heard as the lucky inheritors of the slippers not yet cold, for fear it will be putting unthought of possibilities into some very modest men's heads in your State. Some of your editors, beside Long John might blush for what you may come to. But this I will say, that I have heard the question asked, as if the asking were the answer too, "whether Illinois has many great men?" *Mirabile dictu!* Think of that, full ten thousand of you, who are ready to rise up and say it is false. You know the men who disprove it—and can add *magna pars quorum fui*. J. W. R.

*Rev. Dr. Sunderland fine preacher; fine church—Tall men coming; arrival of another Penn. Regiment—Highlanders expected—Crape over notice of Douglas' death—Sensation Story of the capture of Gen. Butler—The rush to see the Freeborn riddled by rifled cannon—Musical Soldiers—The demand for an overwhelming army—The Chicago Tribune frequently quoted.*

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861.

Rev. Byron Sunderland has been pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church in this city eight years. It is one of the finest churches of the denomination; and he one of the finest preachers. He is a little man, not larger than St. Paul, though better looking I imagine; for the young Doctor is fair to look upon; and wearing his hair long, looks much more like a brave little woman, than many of the "viandiers" of the regiments. But you hear his voice; see his action, both of which enlarge as he speaks, and you wonder at his physical and vocal developements; and as you listen to his argument, you wonder not less at his mental and religious power. His church was yesterday not as well filled as usual. The same was true of most of the other churches of Washington. There were two reasons for this.—One was, it was such a day as left no mistaking it as the first Sunday of summer. Straw hats, thin dresses and palm leaf fans ruled the day, with what of ice was visible, which was in melting mood. The other reason for thin congregations was, that the soldiers are mostly out of the city in camp, and this took out many thousands of the citizens to see them.

I passed one squad of Germans yesterday, which were exercising in the streets, or mayhap were out to show the big soldier who went ahead. He was a youth to look upon, but it was at an awful angle of elevation that one must look to take in his altitude. He was one of those men who have to stoop down to hear it thunder! Verily, there are giants in these days, and if many more such come, I will take back all I wrote lately about the smallness of the late arrivals. It is expected that the Regiment of Highlanders that is coming, will show some tall specimens. While I write, I hear cheering in the region of the depot, and think the sons of old Scotia are landed and coming. It is interesting to see so many nationalities enlisted in the Federal cause. There is scarcely a tongue but is here spoken by some regiment; and though it makes a jargon, it shows the power the country has upon the masses, and that the foreigners among us are worthy of the citizenship which they have here chosen—and to which many to the manor born are recreant.

This evening the news came of Mr. Douglas death in your city, at 15 minutes past 9 o'clock A. M. In this connection it was added that his burial will be in Washington. The latter fact probably deferred any public expression at his death, as I am persuaded there would have been at once, in this city, where he has won so much of his fame, and where his first wife is buried and his second wife resided. But there was a simple tie of crape over the notice of his death, which shows that he will be honored here in his memory and at his burial. Were it less a time of war sensations, there would be a more general sensation at the death of Mr. Douglas. But in one respect this will deepen the real grief at his death, and that is, he had lately given his powerful aid to the war. Happy for his fame that he made that great speech in your city on the duty of striking strong and making a quick victory. He has died, and died in his nest, while the brave soldiers who have been quickened to come to the war by his voice, live to mourn his death. But Mr. Douglas has been a warrior all his life, and though not always fighting for a good cause, nor being the most honorable in his warfare, he has held his lance with a brave hand, and its last thrusts were well aimed at the enemies of his country, and as he threw it, it struck and does good execution. *Arundo tremens stetit.*

Just as the telegram of the death of Judge Douglas was received, there was another most startling sensation report in the streets. It was nothing less than that our redoubtable General Butler, a second Douglas in many respects, had been taken prisoner! The story became quite current, and many believed it, and do yet for aught I know to the contrary. They say he was rash and very likely has ventured too far and too fast, as Ellsworth did, and has been entrapped and overpowered. I trust it is not so. It would damage us too much just now. But still we must make up our minds to just such losses. They always happen in war; and in this, there is a disposition on the part of the enemy to imitate the fighting of the King of Syria, where the word was, "Fight neither with great nor small, but only with the King of Israel."

If they have Butler, we will swap even with them, and give them one of their "first families of Virginia," in a certain Mr. Washington, the son of some man, perhaps John A., who was *very much descended* from Gen. George—who took up his mantle with him—at least, he let it fall on none of his own name.

The name of Arnold is coming up in the world—the name of Washington is about set, as far as any of the living bear it. As to the plucky Butler, he will make, I think, a ten stroke before he dies.

There has been a general rush to-day to see the steamer Freeborn, which has put into the Navy Yard in distress, from her violent and successful storming of the battery at Aquia Creek. She is said to be quite a sight in these times, when there has hardly been a ship seen riddled since the battle of Plattsburgh, and others of the war of 1812-15. One of the wheel boxes of the Freeborn is cut through—two of the paddles going with the shot. There is one hole on the upper deck saloon, where the rifled cannon ball or projectile made a hole about as large as your fist—so you are not, Mr. Editor, or reader, one of the huge paws. The projectile fell upon the deck and is exhibited. It is about eight inches long, and shaped like a tad-pole. The splinters have been eagerly gathered as trophies, or at least relics of war. The Pawnee has gone down to try her hand alone, on what little or much there is left of the battery. It was reported that it was well silenced for the nonce, when the Freeborn and Anacostia left it, though they fought as all ships at sea do, at a great disadvantage. This evening I saw a man receiving his friends very gaily on the Avenue, because he had a shot or two put through his clothes out at Stone's Mill, a few miles from here, when on duty last night. He was quite a lion, even to have seen war; and his friends were so proud of this honor of the campaign, that they wished Heaven had made them such a man.

There has been a large amount of music, as well as valor, imported into Washington by the war. Music here would seem to be a "contraband" of peace, but now is not so much a stranger in our Jerusalem. The streets are vocal with the strains of the Germans generally, in their barracks and around them; and by the Garibaldi Guards in particular. They sing as they walk the streets with their "vivandiers"—nurses, I suppose that means—and as they wash themselves or their simple wardrobe in full blaze of day, around the town pumps which are at every corner. There is a hearty, fearless chorus to their songs, which I like; and though much of it, and the way they utter it, may be rather noisy, especially for Sunday, yet it will make good war songs, and songs that will ring well after victory. Poor fellows. I pity all soldiers this hot weather. Many of them are dressed too warm even for a quiet life, and it must be horrid to drill in. Col. Thompkins, with whom I went yesterday to get one of his boys of the 2d N. Y. Regiment out of jail, where some Potipher's wife had sworn him, told me that twenty-one of his men were down with sun stroke, and that he should not drill in the heat of the day. Bad whiskey has much to do with *coup de soleil*, and judging from the great numbers of soldiers and others who are as good as sun struck about the streets, the "rot gut" must kill at full 40 yards, and will take off more than the Minies in the hands of the enemy. Washington is used to seeing Congressmen—and does not seem to notice the same distinguishing traits in soldiers.

The demand of the North for an overwhelming army is likely to become popular with the Cabinet. What is wanted to-day is more troops. They are needed to save such men as Gen. Butler from running their neck into a noose, and to lay around Harper's Ferry and starve or whip out that stronghold. And now that the rebel Congress are at Richmond, the want of men is all that hinders our taking the whole piratical craft as prisoners and making their leaders hang in awful suspense. I am glad Governors Banks and Andrews are intent on making our army numerous, if necessary, as that of Xerxes; now's the day and now's the hour to strike. Every day it is getting hotter weather, and though we can stand a longer war, as far as money is concerned, than the Confederates, yet they gain in the weather. We ought to be too quick for England to come in with any of her impertinence, as she may if we don't cut this war short in righteous effectiveness. I am glad to see that our city papers are quoting the Chicago *Tribune* almost every day, for authority in regard to the seat of war, West. Well, you have vigorous pens at work at St. Louis and Cairo, and just now matters thereabouts are more lively than here. J. W. R.

## AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

*The Secession Manifesto of Gen. Sterling Price—An Insult to Gen. Lyon—His Action not Affected—Gov. Jackson Fearing the Halter—Resignation of the Mayor of St. Louis—Financial Troubles—Calling on the Late Republican Mayor to Assist the City—The Arsenal Connected with All Parts of the Country by Telegraph—A Union Lady Presented with a Bonnet—Outrage by a Secessionist—Receipt of Gold—A Story about Wayman Crow—Foolish Alarm—Col. Bœrnstein's Resignation, &c.*

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 6, 1861.

The publication of the proclamation or address or orders (or whatever else you choose to call it), issued by Gen. Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guard has created fresh discussion as to the intentions of the Secessionists of this State. On all hands it is conceded that the publication in question was uncalled for, and the active Union men are not slow to denounce it as an insult to Gen Lyon, and not justified by anything that has thus far transpired. It is certainly a bit of menace, held up to the Federal authorities that *any* action on their part to disarm treason or protect Union men of interior counties from prosecution, will be resisted by the State authorities, and the remark that he hopes rumors of an intended supply of arms to those supposed to sympathise with the Administrator, i. e. opposed to treason are unfounded, is the key note to the whole affair. Gen. Price knows well that Union men in all parts of the State are appealing to the Federal authorities for arms to protect themselves with against secession mobs. Gen. Price knows that the Administration is not indifferent to these appeals, and hence sets up this war cry in advance to prepare his secession friends in the country to resist the arming of their opponents. This publication is one of the most dangerous that could have been made at this time and will be used by all subordinate militia officers acting by State authority to provoke a collision with the United States.

It is gratifying to Union men here and elsewhere to know that Gen. Lyon has paid no attention to Gen. Price's manifesto—but is proceeding with all energy and dispatch in his duties as an officer of the United States Government to assure all citizens owing allegiance to their government and desiring to be protected by its flag—that they shall have protection—whether it suits his royal highness Gov. Claib. Jackson or his Major General or not. The truth of the business is that Jackson and his cronies are afraid of Gen. Lyon. They know his spirit and fear his power. It was well remarked by a distinguished Republican official yesterday in the presence of a late Federal officer and a present sympathizer with the Southern rebels that if Sterling Price or Gov. Jackson undertook to arm State troops and resist Federal authority, they will probably swing for it. Coming from a Federal office-holder, this opinion will be regarded as semi-official, and as the Secessionists at Jefferson City have a keen idea that such an intention is held at the arsenal, they are frightened. Gen. Lyon was urged by some of his friends to publish a card in response to the Price manifesto, but he thought it unworthy of notice and refused to make any answer to it. The unmerited insinuations against his integrity will not be soon forgotten, and when the proper time arrives Sterling Price will have to withdraw them.

The Mayor of this city, Daniel G. Taylor, has resigned. The alleged cause is a disagreement with the city council, and the refusal of the latter to restrain the mayor in his efforts to administer the affairs of the city faithfully. The real cause is supposed to be the inability of Mayor Taylor to procure means to pay the interest on the city debt due in July next. Our city taxes are not payable till fall, and it has always been necessary to borrow money to pay the interest. In Mayor Filley's time there never was any difficulty. Tax payers and property owners always endorsed the city's note without a murmur, and the money was raised. This year Mayor Taylor has been in a quandary about it ever since he entered office. We would have supposed that his supporters, including the editors and proprietors of the *Republican* who boasted that property in St. Louis doubled in value the morning after the election of Mr. Taylor, and the defeat of Black "Republicanism"—would now come forward and sustain the city's credit, but they all stood back in one sense. The endorsements to the city's paper could not be procured, when finally ex Mayor, O. D. Filley came to the rescue, put down his own name for $2,000, and then came Jas. H. Lucas, the millionaire, and others. Not a name could be procured till Mr. Filley, a Union man, showed his confidence in the stability of affairs by endorsing the first note that his name has gone upon during his life. Mayor Taylor could not procure the co-operation of the Council in his financial operations, and accordingly resigned. If it was not for this reason, then the Mayor is forced to admit that it was a squabble about a few petty appointments which led to his resignation. The Council, it is well known, refused to confirm some of his appointments, and the only ones they did confirm were those dictated by themselves. So Mr. Taylor resigned, and we are to have a special election to fill the vacancy, within thirty days. The contest promises to be interesting, and if a straight line can be drawn between Unionists and Disunionists the result cannot be doubtful. The secessionists will probably be contented with a milk-and-water Union man, and persuade efficient and real Union men to accept their candidate and elect him.

A highly important enterprise has just been completed. A branch telegraph have been built, leading to the Arsenal, and is now in operation. By this arrangement messages can be sent or received direct between the Arsenal and all parts of the country, either East, West, North, or South. The wires has a connection with the Fort Kearney line and all the Illinois lines. There will be no delay in getting messages to and fro as formerly when dispatches had to be conveyed by special messenger from the telegraph office in town. To make sure of the right sort of an operator, Mr. S. A. Herrick, formerly manager of the Utica, N. Y., office has been appointed, and is now at his post. The necessity of means of prompt and quick communication between commanding officers and the War department at Washington is too plain to need demonstration, and in the inauguration of measures from this point the telegraph will prove a valuable auxiliary.

A local incident is related here which shows a great deal of self-sacrificing appreciation. Several days ago the editors of the *Democrat* received a letter from a lady living in Clark county, Missouri, asking whether she could procure the tri weekly regularly for six months if she forwarded some butter in payment. The modesty of the application and the language of the applicant struck the *Democrat* folks favorably, and they responded that the lady should have the paper, butter or no butter. On Saturday they received a jar of splendid fresh butter from the hands of the lady, accompanied by a letter in which the following remarks occurred: "What would your St. Louis ladies say if they knew that one of their sex in this county had gone without a new bonnet for three years for the sake of reading a daily paper." This fact coming to the ears of a well known crockery merchant, he mentioned it to his wife, and the wife, with true womanly benevolence, immediately resolved to present the enthusiastic newspaper reader of Clark county with a new bonnet. She thought such perseverance worthy a reward. A new bonnet was purchased and on Monday forwarded by express to the lady mentioned. That was not all—the husband was so much gratified by what his wife did, that he himself purchased the butter at a full market price, and sent her the proceeds—the proprietors of the *Democrat* throwing in a year's subscription as their contribution. Thus the Clark county dame secured her newspaper, a new bonnet, and a good price for her butter all at one time.

Mr. Triplett, who is in the employ of Young, Bros. & Co., clothing dealers, has lately made himself conspicuous in a disgraceful affair. Triplett lately made a tour through the Union counties of Illinois, and for a tearing secessionist he came down on his return to an advocate of the right of the South to revolutionize. A few nights ago he joined in a general conversation in front of the Monroe House, and remarked that he had never seen a man who could say he was proscribed in a Southern State for his opinion. At this Mr. J. D. Brown (whose card was published several weeks since), stated he had been driven from Miller county Missouri, for his Union opinions. Triplett made no reply to this, but reiterated his remark that no man had yet been proscribed for his opinions. Brown replied to this by saying that he had asserted facts within his own knowledge, and a denial was equivalent to a personal charge of lying. Triplett is a cripple, and rested on a crutch as he spoke, but this did not prevent him from saying that he didn't care a d—d, and could whip Brown any how. With this he raised his crutch with both hands and struck Brown two severe blows on the head. Brown defended himself, and Triplett soon lay sprawling on the pavement, Brown remarking that he had him in his power, but would not hurt a cripple. He then let Triplett up and had him arrested. The next morning, however, Triplett sent a friend to apologize for what he had done, and the charge of assault and battery was withdrawn.

The merchants and tradesmen here are professing to follow the lead of Chicago, and insist upon a specie currency. The Express companies have been bringing in large sums for several days past, and within two weeks not less than $600,000 has been received. The result will be the breaking down of the cursed "bankable funds" system which has ruined the currency of the State and withdrawn specie from circulation.

Missouri money will not bring exchange less than thirteen per cent premium, and people who have bills to pay will no longer submit to the shave. It is expected that Missouri funds will be depreciated for ordinary business in less than ten days. It is intrinsically worth no more than the stump-tail currency which the Chicago TRIBUNE has waged war against.

There is a story told of Wayman Crow, on Main street, which is too good to be lost. It is said Mr. Crow presided at a meeting of householders several days since to take measures to perfect a system of domestic economy by which stewards and cooks may be restricted to the purchase of only half the usual amount of milk this season. The story may be a hoax, but it illustrates the facility with which Mr. Crow manages to get mixed in everything now-a-days.

Yesterday three companies of Col. B. Gratz Brown's Regiment went out target shooting. To reach the grounds they had to march for some distance through Olive and Fourteenth streets. Some boys started the alarm that they were going to surround a Catholic church to hunt for arms, and in a little while quite an excitement was created. Several hundred people ran up town to see if it was true, and the Catholic secessionists became quite angry. It all cooled off, however, in a short time, as no church was surrounded, and those who believed the report were set down as ninnies.

The resignation of Col. Bœrnstein has been the subject of considerable comment. The *Republican*, of this morning, makes a great fuss over the matter. The truth is simple enough. Col. Bœrnstein did disagree with his subordinate officers and some of his men in essential particulars, and there was little hope of adjusting such differences without demoralizing the regiment. Col. Bœrnstein, with more manliness than his enemies give him credit for, resigned, and the regiment is satisfied. The same thing has happened twenty times in other places, and there is no reason that a row should be created about it here.

Some remark has been made by disappointed politicians concerning the appeals made abroad for the relief of the Missouri volunteers. It may be well to state that nearly $5,000 in money and $2,000 in materials were contributed here by citizens of St. Louis before any appeal was made elsewhere. The Union men of this city have had a hard time of it. Debts due them in Missouri and in the South are repudiated, and those who recently commanded thousands are now reduced to hundreds. No city in the Union has done more in the way of men and money proportionately than St. Louis. C.

## OUR CAIRO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DEFIANCE, CAIRO, June 7, 1861.

On Wednesday night last, authentic information reached General Prentiss that a band of some seventy or eighty ruffianly secessionists had located themselves in Camp at Elliott's Mills, some ten miles below this point, on the Kentucky side, and that they were indulging in the secession privilege of either robbing or compelling to join their ranks, all the Union men in that part of Kentucky. It was the desire of the Kentuckians who sent word of these outrages, that Gen. Prentiss should send down there a force sufficiently large to drive off the rascals, and consequently, about 11 o'clock at night, the scouting steamer employed here was made ready and received on board two companies of choice men. The steamer dropped down as quietly as possible to Elliott's Mills, but when our troops disembarked and paraded to the camp of the rebels it was discovered that they had taken a hasty departure, leaving their camp fires burning, and much of there equippage behind. Our troops took possession of the camp, through sentinels, and remained there until morning, when no rebels appearing they returned to Camp Defiance.

Information of the above facts having reached Col. Wickliffe, who claims to represent the sovereignty or armed neutrality of Old Kentucky, and who is the right bower of Gov. Magoffin, that gentleman waxed wroth, and straightway came across the Ohio to Camp Defiance, to protest against the invasion of that eunuch State by the Federal troops. He claimed to be the official representative of his State, but in this interview wished to act in a semi official character. It was the wish—the demand—of Gov. Magoffin, and also of Col. Wickliffe, that the offence should not again, under any circumstances, be repeated. Neutrality was the bow of promise which Kentucky worshipped—which was to lead them out of their captivity—and it must be respected. A pleasant discussion, lasting for nearly an hour, ensued between Gen. Prentiss and Col. Wickliffe, which ended in the General distinctly giving the "armed neutral" diplomat to understand that he intended to march the troops of this branch of the Grand Army of the United States, in whatever direction, over whatever soil, or into such States, as the orders from the Commander-in Chief required. After which the Colonel subsided, and seemed ready to return to old Kentucky's shore with a heavy heart. Before going, however, he acknowledged to General Prentiss that he was aware of the presence of the ruffians at Elliott's Mills, and of the outrages they were committing. He said it had been his intention to proceed to that place and *request* them to retire. When Col. W. was about to retire, Gen. Prentiss informed Col. Wickliffe that he was in the daily receipt of letters from the Western counties of Kentucky asking him either for the protection of the Federal troops from the outrages of the secessionists, or to be furnished with arms to protect themselves. Among these letters were several from Col. Wickliffe's own county, and even his own neighborhood. Whereat the gallant Col. left with an elphantine flea in either auracular development. It is hoped here that this is the last visit of these "armed neutrality" diplomats. I think they can hardly receive another recognition from Gen. Prentiss.

A squad from Col. Shuttner's regiment, located at Bird's Point, made a demonstration upon the residence of Col. Bird last evening, which is located only a few rods from the Camp, and captured thirty or forty rifles, shot guns, revolvers, &c., and also about fifty kegs of lead. They were hidden in different parts. The fact of the possession of these contraband articles by Col Bird, who, you are aware, is a rabid Secessionist, was made known to the officers of the regiment by his own negroes. Col. B. will of course have his revenge on his darkeys, which are—including the master—a worthless set.

The fortifications at this point are just about completed, and ready to receive a formidable enemy in a manner that will prove anything but interesting to any rebels who may make an assault upon the sturdy Germans who hold them.

Word comes to-day from St. Louis, and from what may be considered an authentic source, that Bird's Point is to be attacked, and that in a very few days, by a large force of rebels from below, led by Gen. Beauregard. Our men are ready for them, and will be glad to welcome them with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." Yet this threatened attack from below has been repeated so many time before, and the promise never fulfilled, that we hear it now with liberal grains of allowance. And yet it may come, and if it does, we are prepared for it.

Capt Emmet McDonald one of the secession officers captured at Camp Jackson, St. Louis, on the occasion of the recent surrender of that beautiful institution to Col. Frank P. Blair, and who refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was transferred as a prisoner of war to Col. McArthur's regiment at Caseyville in this State, was brought here a few days since, on the occasion of the removal of that regiment to this camp. The treatment of McDonald since he has been under the charge of Col. McArthur, has been more like that of a guest than a prisoner, both at Caseyville and here. This kindness and consideration on the part of Col. McArthur has been met by the prisoner by continual manifestations of the distrust characteristic of a traitor. For kind words he has responded in the language of a blackguard, until his insolence finally became unbearable, and he has been sent to Springfield for trial. McDonald is a blackguard of the Pryor school—wears long hair, professes to be of chivalric antecedents, boasts that he has killed his man in an affair of honor, and other like deeds of daring. It is to be hoped that the severest punishment the law will permit shall be his.

### Annexation of Dominica to Spain.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has a letter from Paris, which gives the following items concerning the Spanish occupation of Dominica:

You will be interested in learning the latest intelligence relative to the Dominican annexation. The Madrid official journal, of the 9th inst., publishes several documents, signed by the principal inhabitants of St. Domingo, Cebicos, and many other towns in the Dominican republic, declaring that they accept the annexation to Spain. The *Epoca*, of Madrid, states that the Government of Washington has made no protest against the act, and thinks none will be made. Another Madrid journal, the *Correspondencia*, gives the following, as the propositions made to the Queen of Spain, by the Dominican Government:

"Individual liberty shall be maintained, and slavery never be re-established in the Dominican territory. The Dominican Republic shall be considered as a Spanish province, and as such shall enjoy the same rights. One of the first measures to be adopted by her Majesty's Government shall be the redemption of the paper money now in circulation in the Republic."

## A PLEA FOR THE UNION.

### Letter from John Lothrop Motley.

#### The London Times Instructed.

The London *Times* publishes in its numbers of the 23d and 24th of May a letter upon the secession rebellion from Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the American historian, who has lately won so many honors abroad, and so much popularity at home. The letter is very long, and able as it is we are obliged to omit the first part of its first installment, which is the least interesting to readers on this side of the water. After taking the position that secession is revolution, and must be treated as such, and, quoting high authorities in support of that opinion, Mr. Motley goes on to say:

The Constitution is perpetual, not provisional or temporary. It is made for all time—"for ourselves and our posterity." It is absolute within its sphere. "This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a state to the contrary notwithstanding." Of what value, then, is the law of a State declaring its connection with the Union dissolved? The Constitution remains supreme, and is bound to assert its supremacy till overpowered by force. The use of force—of armies and navies of whatever strength—in order to compel obedience to the civil and constitutional authority is not "wicked war," is not war at all.

So long as it exists, the government is obliged to put forth its strength when assailed. The President, who has taken an oath before God and man to maintain the Constitution and laws, is perjured if he yields the Constitution and laws to armed rebellion without a struggle. He knows nothing of States. Within the sphere of the United States government he deals with individuals only, citizens of the great Republic, in whatever portion of it they may happen to live. He has no choice but to enforce the laws of the Republic wherever they may be resisted. When he is overpowered the government ceases to exist. The Union is gone, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio are as much separated from each other as they are from Georgia or Louisiana. Anarchy has returned upon us. The dismemberment of the commonwealth is complete. We are again in the chaos of 1785. But it is sometimes asked why the Constitution did not make a special provision against the right of secession. How could it do so? The people created a Constitution over the whole land, with certain defined, accurately enumerated powers, and among these were all the chief attributes of sovereignty. It was forbidden to a State to coin money, to keep armies and navies, to make compacts with other States, to hold intercourse with foreign nations, to oppose the authority of the government. To do any one of these things is to secede, for it would be physically impossible to do any one of them without secession. It would have been puerile for the Constitution to say formally to each State, "Thou shalt not secede." The Constitution, being the supreme law, being perpetual, and having expressly forbidden to the States these acts without which secession is an impossibility, would have been wanting in dignity had it used such superfluous phraseology. "This Constitution is supreme, whatever laws a State may enact," says the organic law. Was it necessary to add, "and no State shall enact a law of secession?" To add to a great statute, in which the sovereign authority of the land declares its will, a phrase such as "and be it further enacted that the said law shall not be violated," would scarcely seem to strengthen the statute. It was accordingly enacted that new States might be admitted; but no permission was given for a State to secede. * * A peaceful revolution is conceivable in the case of the United States. The same power which established the Constitution may justly destroy it. The people of the whole land may meet, by delegates, in a great national convention, as they did in 1787, and declare that the Constitution no longer answers the purpose for which it was ordered; that it no longer can secure the blessings of liberty for the people in present and future generations, and that it is therefore for ever abolished.

When that project has been submitted again to the people voting in their primary assemblies, not influenced by fraud or force, the revolution is lawfully accomplished, and the Union is no more. Such a proceeding is conceivable, although attended with innumerable difficulties and dangers. But these are not so great as those of the civil war into which the action of the seceding states have plunged the country. The division of the national domain and other property, the navigation and police of the great rivers, the arrangement and fortification of frontiers, the transit of the isthmus, the mouth of the Mississippi, the control of the Gulf of Mexico—these are significant phrases which have an appalling sound; for there is not one of them that does not contain the seeds of war. In any separation, however accomplished, these difficulties must be dealt with; but there would seem less hope of arriving at a peaceful settlement of them, now that the action of the seceding states has been so precipitate and lawless. For a single state, one after another, to resume those functions of sovereignty which it had unconditionally abdicated when its people ratified the constitution of 1787—to seize forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, mints and other valuable property of the Union, paid for by the treasure of the Union—was not the exercise of a legal function, but it was rebellion, treason and plunder.

It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority, which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any state, whether kingdom or republic, but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The "United States" happens to be a plural title, but the commonwealth thus designated is a unit, "*e pluribus unum*." The Union alone is clothed with imperial attributes; the Union alone holds the purse and the sword, regulates foreign intercourse, imposes taxes on foreign commerce, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia, belong to the Union alone, and the President is commander-in-chief of all. No state can keep troops or fleets. What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual states? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our constitution, men talk glibly about a confederacy, a compact, a copartnership, and the right of a state to secede at pleasure, not knowing that by admitting such loose phraseology and such imaginary rights, we should violate the first principles of our political organization, should fly in the face of our history, should trample under foot the teachings of Jay, Hamilton, Washington, Marshall, Madison, Dane, Kent, Story and Webster, and, accepting only the dogmas of Mr. Calhoun as infallible, surrender for ever our national laws and our national existence.

Englishmen themselves live in a united empire; but if the kingdom of Scotland should secede, should seize all the national property, forts, arsenals and public treasure on its soil, organize an army, send forth a foreign minister to Louis Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and other powers, issue invitations to all the pirates of the world to prey upon English commerce, screening their piracy from punishment by the banner of Scotland, and should announce its intention of planting that flag upon Buckingham Palace, it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national honor and the national existence, without fear that the civil war would be denounced as wicked and fratricidal. Yet it would be difficult to show that the State of Florida, for example, a Spanish province, purchased for national purposes some forty years ago by the United States Government for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy yards for national uses at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume its original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of William the Lion and Robert Bruce.

The terms of the treaty between England and Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution and war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment without a consent of a majority of the whole people is an impossibility.

But it is sometimes said that the American Republic originated in secession from the mother country, and that it is unreasonable of the Union to resist the seceding movement on the part of the new confederacy. But it so happens that the one case suggests the other only by the association of contrast. The thirteen colonies did not intend to secede from the British empire. They were forced into secession by a course of policy on the part of the mother country, such as no English administration at the present day can be imagined capable of adopting. Those Englishmen in America were loyal to the crown; but they exercised the right which cis-Atlantic or trans-Atlantic Englishmen have always exercised, of resistance to arbitrary government. Taxed without being represented, and insulted by measures taken to enforce the odious, but not exorbitant imposts, they did not secede, nor declare their independence. On the contrary, they made every effort to avert such a conclusion. In the words of the "forest born Demosthenes"—as Lord Byron called the great Virginian, Patrick Henry—"The Americans petitioned, remonstrated, cast themselves at the foot of the throne, and implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministers and Parliament. But their petitions were slighted, their remonstrances procured only additional violence and insult, and they were spurned with contempt from the foot of the throne."

The "Boston massacre," the Boston port-bill, the Boston "tea party," the battle of Lexington, the battle of Bunker's Hill were events which long preceded the famous Declaration of Independence. It was not till the colonists felt the redress for grievances was impossible that they took the irrevocable step and renounced their allegiance to the crown. The revolution had come at last; they had been forced into it, but they knew that it was revolution, and that they were acting at the peril of their lives. "We must be unanimous in this business," said Hancock; "we must all hang together." "Yes," replied Franklin, "or else we shall hang separately."

The risk incurred by the colonists was enormous, but the injury to the mother country was comparatively slight. They went out into darkness and danger themselves, but the British empire was not thrown into anarchy by their secession.

Thus their course was the reverse of that adopted by the South. The prompt secession of seven States because of the constitutional election of a President over the candidates voted for by their people, was the redress in advance of grievances which they may, reasonably or unreasonably, have expected, but which had not yet occurred. There is the high authority of the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, who declared a week after the election of Mr. Lincoln, that the election was not a cause for secession, and that there was no certainty that he would have either the power or the inclination to invade the Constitutional rights of the South. In the free States it was held that the resolutions of the convention by which Mr. Lincoln was nominated were scrupulously and conscientiously framed to protect all those Constitutional rights. The question of slavery, was one which had always been an open question and on which issue was now joined. But it was no question at all that slavery within a State, was sacred from all interference by the General government, or by the free States, or by individuals in those States; and the Chicago convention unanimously asserted that doctrine.

The question of free trade, which is thrust before the English public by many journals, had no immediate connection with the secession, although doubtless the desire of direct trade with Europe has long been a prominent motive at the South. The Gulf States seceded under the moderate tariff of 1857, for which South Carolina voted side by side with Massachusetts. The latter State, although for political, not economical reasons, it thought itself obliged since the secession to sustain the Pennsylvania interest by voting for the Morrill bill, is not in favor of protection. On the contrary the great manufacturers on the Merrimac river have long been independent of protection, and export many million dollars' worth of cotton and other fabrics to foreign countries, underselling or competing with all the world in open market. It would be impossible for any European nation to drive the American manufacturer from the markets of the American continent in the principal articles of cheap clothing for the masses, tariff or no tariff. This is a statistical fact which cannot be impugned.

The secession of the colonies, after years of oppression and grievances for which redress has been sought in vain, left the British empire, 3,000 miles off, in security, with Constitution and laws unimpaired, even if its colonial territory were seriously diminished. The secession of the Southern States, in contempt of any other remedy for expected grievances, is followed by the destruction of the whole body politic of which they were vital parts.

Not only is the united republic destroyed if the revolution proves successful, but, even if the people of the Free States have the enthusiasm and sagacity to reconstruct their Union, and by a new national convention to re-ordain and re-establish the time-honored Constitution still an immense territory is lost. But the extent of that territory is not the principal element in the disaster. The world is wide enough for all. It is the loss of the southern marine frontier which is fatal to the republic. Florida and the vast Louisiana territory purchased by the Union from foreign countries, and garnished with fortresses at the expense of the Union, are fallen with all these improvements into the hands of a foreign and unfriendly power. Should the dire misfortune of a war with a great maritime nation, with England or France for example, befall the Union, its territory, hitherto almost impregnable, might now be open to fleets and armies acting in alliance with a hostile "confederacy," which has become possessed of an important part of the Union's maritime line of defence. Moreover, the Union has 12,000 ships, numbering more than 5,000,000 tons, the far greater part of which belong to the free States, and the vast commerce of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico requires and must receive protection at every hazard.

Is it strange that the Union should make a vigorous, just, and lawful effort to save itself from the chaos from which the Constitution of 1787 rescued the country? Who that has read and pondered the history of that dark period does not shudder at the prospect of its return?

But yesterday we were a state—the great Republic—prosperous and powerful, with a flag known and honored all over the world. Seventy years ago we were a helpless league of bankrupt and lawless petty sovereignties. We had a currency so degraded that a leg of mutton was cheap at $1,000. The national debt, incurred in the war of independence, had hardly a nomial value, and was considered worthless. The absence of law, order, and security for life and property was absolute as could be well conceived in a civilized land. Debts could not be collected, courts could enforce no decrees, insurrections could not be suppressed. The army of the confederacy numbered 80 men. From this condition the Constitution rescued us.

That great law, reported by the general convention of 1787, was ratified by the people of all the land voting in each State for a ratifying convention, chosen expressly for that purpose. It was promulgated in the name of the people: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution." It was ratified by the people—*not by the States* acting through their governments, legislative and executive, but by the people electing special delegates within each State; and it is important to remember that in none of those ratifying conventions was any reserve made of the State's right to repeal the Union or to secede.

Many criticisms were offered in the various ratifying ordinances, many amendments suggested, but the acceptance of the constitution, the submission to the perpetual law, was in all cases absolute. The language of Virginia was most explicit on this point. "The powers granted under the constitution, *being derived from the people of the United States*, may be *resumed by them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." That the people of the United States, expressing their will solemnly in national convention, are competent to undo the work of their ancestors, and are fully justified in so doing when the constitution shall be perverted to their injury and oppression, there is no man in the land that doubts. This course has been already indicted as the only peaceful revolution possible; but such a proceeding is very different from the secession ordinance of a single State resuming its sovereignty of its own free will, and without consultation with the rest of the inhabitants of the country.

"There was no reservation (says Justice Story) of any right on the part of any State to dissolve its connection, or to abrogate its dissent, or to suspend the operation of the Constitution as to itself."

And thus, when the ratifications had been made, a new commonwealth took its place among the nations of the earth. The effects of the new Constitution were almost magical. Order sprang out of chaos. Law resumed its reign; debts were collected; life and property became secure; the national debt was funded and ultimately paid, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing; the articles of the treaty of peace in 1783 were fulfilled, and Great Britain having an organized and united state to deal with, entered into a treaty of commerce and amity between us—the first and the best ever negotiated between the two nations. Not the least noble of its articles (the 21st) provided that the acceptance by the citizens or subjects of either country of foreign letters of marque should be treated and *punished as piracy*. Unfortunately, that article and several others were limited to twelve years, and were not subsequently renewed. The debts due to British subjects were collected, and the British government at last surrendered the forts on our soil.

At last we were a nation, with a flag respected abroad and almost idolized at home, as the symbol of union and coming greatness, and we entered upon a career of prosperity and progress never surpassed in history. The autonomity of each State, according to which its domestic and interior affairs are subject to the domestic Legislature and Executive, was secured by the reservation to each State of powers not expressly granted to the Union by the Constitution. Supreme within its own orbit, which is traced from the same center of popular power whence the wider circumference of the general government is described, the individual State is surrounded on all sides by that all-embracing circle. The reserved and unnamed powers are many and important, but the State is closely circumscribed. Thus, a State is forbidden to alter its form of Government. "Thou shalt forever remain a republic," says the United States Constitution to each individual State. A State is forbidden, above all, to pass any law conflicting with the United States Constitution or laws. Moreover, every member of Congress, every member of a State Legislature, every executive or judicial officer in the service of the Union or of a separate State, is bound by solemn oath to maintain the United States Constitution. This alone would seem to settle the question of secession ordinances. So long as the Constitution endures, such an ordinance is merely the act of conspiring and combining individuals, with whom the general government may deal. When it falls in the struggle, and becomes powerless to cope with them, the Constitution has been destroyed by violence. Peaceful acquiescence in such combinations is perjury and treason on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the country, for which he may be impeached and executed. Yet men speak of Mr. Lincoln as having plunged into wicked war. They censure him for negotiating with envoys who came, not to settle grievances, but to demand recognition of the dismemberment of the republic which he had just sworn to maintain.

It is true that the ordinary daily and petty affairs of men come more immediately than larger matters under the cognizance of the state governments, tending thus to foster local patriotism and local allegiance. At the same time, as all controversies between citizens of different states come within the sphere of the federal courts, and as the manifold and conflicting currents of so rapid a national life as the American can rarely be confined within narrow geographical boundaries, it follows that the federal courts, even for domestic purposes as well as foreign, are parts of the daily, visible functions of the body politic. The Union is omnipresent. The custom-house, the court-house, the arsenal, the village post-office, the muskets of the militia, make the authority of the general government a constant fact. Moreover, the restless, migratory character of the population, which rarely permits all the members of one family to remain denizens of any one state, has interlaced the states with each other, and all with the Union, to such an extent that a painless excision of a portion of the whole nation is an impossibility. To cut away the pound of flesh and draw no drop of blood surpasses human ingenuity.

Neither the opponents or friends of the new government in the first generation after its establishment held the doctrine of secession. The states' right party and the federal party disliked or cherished the government because of the general conviction that it was a constituted and centralized authority, permanent and indivisible, like that of any other organized nation. Each party continued to favor or to oppose a strict construction of the instrument; but the doctrine of nullification and secession was a plant of later growth. It was an accepted fact that the United States was not a confederacy. That word was never used in the Constitution, except once by way of prohibition. We were a nation, not a copartnership, except indeed in the larger sense in which every nation may be considered a copartnership—a copartnership of the present with the past and with the future. To borrow the lofty language of Burke:

"A State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico, tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked upon with other reference, because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to gross animal existence, of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and in all perfection, a partnership not only between those who are living—but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born."

And the simple phrase of the preamble to our constitution is almost as pregnant—"To secure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity."

But as the innumerable woes of disunion out of which we had been rescued by the Constitution, began to fade into the past, the allegiance to the Union, in certain regions of the country, seemed rapidly to diminish. It was reserved to the subtle genius of Mr. Calhoun, one of the most brilliant and persuasive orators that ever lived, to embody once more in a set of sounding sophisms the main arguments which had been unsuccessfully used in a former generation to prevent the adoption of the Constitution, and to exhibit them now as legitimate deductions from the Constitution. The memorable tariff controversy was the occasion in which the argument of State sovereignty was put forth in all its strength. In regard to the dispute itself there can be no doubt that the South was in the right and the North was in the wrong. The production by an exaggerated tariff of a revenue as much over and above the wants of government, that it was at last divided among the separate States, and foolishly squandered, was the most triumphant *reductio ad absurdum* that the South could have desired. But it is none the less true that the nullification by a State Legislature of a federal law was a greater injury to the whole nation than a foolish tariff, long since repealed, had inflicted. It was a stab to the Union in its vital part. The blow was partially parried, but it may be doubted whether the wound was ever healed.

Tariffs, the protective system, free trade—although the merits of these questions must be considered as settled by sound thinkers in all civilized lands, must, nevertheless, still remain in some countries the subject of honest argument and legitimate controversy. When all parts of a country are represented—and especially in the case of the United States, where the southern portion has three-fifths of a certain kind of "property" represented, while the North has no propery represented—reason should contend with error for victory, trusting to its innate strength. And until after the secession of the gulf states the moderate tariff of 1857 was in operation, with no probability of its repeal. Moreover, the advocates of the enlightened system of free trade should reflect, that should the fourteen slave states become permanently united in a separate confederacy, the state of their internal affairs will soon show a remarkable revolution. The absence of the fugitive law will necessarily drive all the slaves from what are called the border states; and he must be a shallow politician who dreams here in England that free trade with all the world, and direct taxation for revenue, will be the policy of the new and expensive military empire which will arise. Manufactures of cotton and woolen will spring up on every river and mountain stream in the northern slave states, the vast mineral wealth of their territories will require development, and the cry for protection to native industry in one quarter will be as surely heeded as will be that other cry from the Gulf of Mexico, now partially suppressed for obvious reasons, for the African slave trade. To establish a great gulf empire, including Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and other islands with unlimited cotton fields and unlimited negroes, this is the golden vision in pursuit of which the great republic has been sacrificed, the beneficent Constitution subverted. And already the vision has fled, but the work of destruction remains.

The mischief caused by a tariff, however selfish or however absurd, may be temporary. In the last nineteen years there have been four separate tariffs passed by the American Congress, and nothing is more probable than that the suicidal Morrill tariff will receive essential modifications even in the special session of July; but the woes caused by secession and civil war are infinite; and whatever be the result of the contest, this generation is not likely to forget the injuries already inflicted.

The great secession, therefore, of 1860-61 is a rebellion, like any other insurrection against established authority, and has been followed by civil war, as its immediate and inevitable consequence. If successful, it is revolution, and whether successful or not it will be judged before the tribunal of mankind and posterity according to the eternal laws of reason and justice.

Time and history will decide whether it was a good and sagacious deed to destroy a fabric of so long duration, because of the election of Mr. Lincoln; whether it were wise and noble to substitute over a large portion of the American soil a confederacy of which slavery, in the words of its Vice-President, is the corner-stone, for the old Republic, of which Washington, with his own hand, laid the corner stone.

It is conceded by the North that it has received from the Union innumerable blessings. But it would seem that the Union had also conferred benefits on the South. It has carried its mails at a large expense. It has recaptured its fugitive slaves. It has purchased vast tracts of foreign territory, out of which a whole tier of slave States has been constructed. It has annexed Texas. It has made war with Mexico. It has made an offer—not likely to be repeated, however—to purchase Cuba, with its multitude of slaves, at a price, according to report, as large as the sum paid by England for the emancipation of her slaves. Individuals in the free States have expressed themselves freely on slavery, as upon every topic of human thought, and this must ever be the case where there is freedom of the press and of speech. The number of professed abolitionists has hitherto been very small, while the great body of the two principal political parties in the free States have been strongly opposed to them. The Republican party was determined to set bounds to the extension of slavery, while the Democratic party favored that system, but neither had designs, secret or avowed, against slavery within the States. They knew that the question could only be legally and rationally dealt with by the States themselves. But both the parties, as present events are so signally demonstrating, were imbued with a passionate attachment to the Constitution—to the established authority of government, by which alone our laws and our liberty are secured. All parties in the free States are now united as one man, inspired by a noble and generous emotion to vindicate the sullied honor of their flag, and to save their country from the abyss of perdition into which it seemed descending.

Of the ultimate result we have no intention of speaking. Only the presumptuous will venture to lift the veil and affect to read with accuracy coming events, the most momentous perhaps of our times. One result is, however, secured. The Montgomery constitution, with slavery for its corner stone, is not likely to be accepted, as but lately seemed possible, not only by all the slave States, but even by the border free States; nor to be proclaimed from Washington as the new national law in the name of the United States. Compromises will no longer be offered by peace conventions, in which slavery is to be made national, negroes declared property over all the land, and slavery extended over all territories now possessed or hereafter to be acquired. Nor is the United States' government yet driven from Washington.

Events are rapidly unrolling themselves, and it will be proved, in course of time, whether the North will remain united in its inflexible purpose, whether the South is as firmly united, or whether a counter revolution will be effectual in either section, which must necessarily give the victory to its opponents. We know nothing of the schemes or plans of either government.

The original design of the Republican party was to put an end to the perpetual policy of slavery extension, and acquisition of foreign Territory for that purpose, and at the same time to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Republic. This at the South seemed an outrage which justified civil war; for events have amply proved what sagacious statesmen prophesied thirty years ago—that secession is civil war.

If all is to end in negotiation and separation, notwithstanding the almost interminable disputes concerning frontiers, the stronghold in the Gulf, and the unshackled navigation of the great rivers throughout their whole length, which it is probable, will never be abandoned by the North, except as the result of total defeat in the field, it is at any rate certain that both parties will negotiate more equitably with arms in their hands than if the unarmed of either section were to deal with the armed. If it comes to permanent separation, too, it is certain that in a commonwealth which will still glory in the name of the United States, and whose people will doubtless re-establish the old Constitution with some important amendments, the word secession will be a sound of woe not to be lightly uttered. It will have been proved to designate, not a peaceful and natural function of political life, but to be only another expression for revolution, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war.

It is probable that a long course of years will be run, and many inconveniences and grievances endured, before any one of the free States secedes from the reconstructed Union.

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In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large Safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's Safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, in fact so hot as to melt some of the Iron Bars composing the frame of the Safe entirely off. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this Safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $4000, came out
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent
I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire.
Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART.
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.
HERRING & CO.,
de11'60-1y?dpg 40 State street.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
my19 202 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates, [illegible] STEVENS & HOMER.

SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND STILL SHOWS
More and More Popular Every D[ay]
IT IS
PROF WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
SEE WHAT
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes:
ST. LOUIS, July [illegible]
O. J. WOOD, Esq.
DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, [illegible] which time I have not been without a bottle [illegible] [illegible]
Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, [illegible]

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, [illegible] June 7th, 18[illegible]
PROF. WOOD.
DEAR SIR:—I was induced more than [illegible] to try your valuable Hair Restorative [illegible] [illegible]
Yours, &c. [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July [illegible]
DEAR SIR:—I here send you a statement that you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about [illegible] years past my hair has been turning [illegible] and was almost entirely white and very [illegible] [illegible]
Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER,
Bloomington, Monroe County, [illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY
J. H. REED & CO.,
LORD & SMITH,
SMITH & DWYER,
E. H. SARGEANT,
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.
Also, by the following Druggists in Illinois:
J. S. Richards, Moline. J. R. Miller, Rock Island. W. A. Hoorse, Cordovia. A. T. Chamberlain, Moline. C. T. Cleppengerd & Co., Cordovia. Battle, Camden Mills. J. H. Buffington, Jerseyville. Collins, Carlyle. E. B. Lockwood, Carlyle. Wm. P. Cook, do. J. M. Lewis, Morrison. L. H. Thomas, Chillicothe. H. J. Rugg, Peoria. Gillet & Co., La Salle. Vasburg & Cuppy, Earlville. F. L. Butterfield, Marsailles. D. Walker, Ottawa. Koechler & Co., Peru. C. A. Johnston, Mendota. W. Olds, Albany. G. L. Thompson, Ottawa. J. T. & T. J. Thornton, Magnolia. Jno. Dixon, Calhoun. J. R. & T. Johnston, Dearment. Ridgeway & Williams, Olney. N. C. Cullen, Olney. D. Canchenour, Clearmont. Shurley & Stiles, Xenia. Neff & Hungate, Louisville. George Henick, Xenia. S. C. Roberts, Decatur. W. A. Barnes, do. J. B. Brown, do. McCabe & Hildebrant, Decatur. Laforge & Co., Decatur. W. S. Cressey, do. J. Dodge, Galena. Dexter Rich, do. C. M. Clark, Galva. H. T. West, Kewanee. Davenport & Dalrymple, Cambridge. Caswell, Beard & Hudson, Oquawka. T. W. McDill, Oquawka. Lee, Bradbury & Co., Harper's Mills. Ferley, Thomas & Co., Florence. D. H. Atkinson, Pittsfield. Rice & Maxwell, Beardstown. Merke & Fletcher, Beardstown. W. Whipps, Beardstown. D. Spittler, Lancaster. Town & Son, Bath. Harphans & Cadwalader, Havana. Stephen Hale, Havana. E. Thomas, Bloomington. Thompson & Co., do. Preston & Bro., Hutsonville. J. S. & J. M. Whilhite, Hutsonville. Woodworth & Lagow, Robinson. Hunt, Simm & Co., Urbana West. A. J. Clack, Urbana East. R. B. Smith, do. Boyer & Co., Kansas. Collins & Bro., Paris. Brown, Hague & Co., Kansas. R. Bullion, Marshall. Elwood & Delong, DeKalb. Davis & Barnard, Charleston. W. P. Brown & Co., Greenville. W. P. Warner, Byron. J. M. Snowden, Oregon. Clark & Dana, Lane. W. H. Parmlee, Mt. Morris. Newton Woodruff, Polo. J. C. Bockman, Newton. J. Frank, do. G. L. Thomas, Pekin. W. W. Case, Tazewell. W. J. Edgar, Jacksonville. R. Hockinghull, do. W. H. Baker, Fairview. Keefler & Son, Canton. R. Delworth, Vermont. Hammer & Russell, do. Thos. Sludevant, Hillsboro. Hood & Bro., Litchfield. G. H. Diekman, Vandalia. McCord & Bro., do. Conreau & Della, Springfield. M. M. Vondusen, Springfield. Emma Owen, do. J. H. Hughes, Niantic. Bird & Son, Mechanicsburg. [illegible]
Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and at Manufacturers Prices,
FULLER & FINCH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
[illegible]

Special Notices.
Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini, he proposes to give particular attention to the usually neglected matter of Forming and Developing the [illegible]
A. J. EBELL.
Rooms Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. REFERENCES:—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini.
[illegible] terms, &c., at Root & Cady's. je7-c831 3m

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 78 State street. noc28-dly

Howard Association, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases. Medical advice given Gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia. my17x3w

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha! is the greeting often received from their friends, by those becoming prematurely grey or bald. To avoid anything so unpleasant, you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere. my13-1m

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
[illegible]

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Canker.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
[illegible] Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
[illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
[illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
[illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
[illegible] Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Sold by all Druggists. ocl'60-1y

Banking and Exchange.
[illegible]EDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Bankers,
[No.] 53........CLARK STREET........No. 53.
[Foreign] and Domestic Exchange Collections, and [Dealers in] Bank Notes and Gold. my23-c789-1m

[DA]VENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
[Bank]ers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
Clark Street...........Chicago, Illinois.
[au15'60-1y]

[B]ANKING HOUSE
[OF] F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
[Corner of] Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking [business] transacted. oc27'60-1y

[EX]CHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
—OF—
[CA]RPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
[Refer]ences:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; [illegible] Chicago. ja26'61-1y

[AIK]EN & NORTON,
[B]ANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
[Corne]r of Lake and Clark streets.
[Collections] made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [ja7-1y]

W. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
[CORNER] OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
[BANKERS] AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.
[W.] I. TINKHAM [ja25'58] JOHN C. AMBLER.

[MA]RINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
[illegible] DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and draft remitted to all parts [illegible]

Stationery, &c.
[illegible] T. CARTER,
[RAG] AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
[Cash paid] for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

[ST]ATIONERY,
Blank Books, Printing [illegible]
[BAR]NES, PERDUE & SMALL,
[ST]ATIONERS,
123 Lake Street, Chicago.

[BAR]NES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
[AN]D BOOK BINDERS.
123 Lake Street, Chicago.

[BAR]NES, PERDUE & SMALL,
COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
123........Lake Street........No. 123

[BU]TLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
[Have] now on hand the following sizes of printing [paper]:
18x23 20x44 21x40 26x42 28x33
[illegible]
[Also] receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER [and] reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Manilla do.
[illegible] Cap and Letter, and a general assortment [illegible] of Printer's Stationery.
[illegible] of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible [prices].
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ☜

A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
[BOO]K BINDER AND RULER.
[Is] now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of [every de]scription, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, [with] or without printed headings. Particular attention [paid to] orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. [Bill] and Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled [and bound] to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound [in] any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. [illegible] of Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
NO. 126 LAKE STREET,
[Sou]th-east corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)
[P. O.] Box 3884. my25-d391-1y

Ship Chandlers.
[GE]ORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
[An]d Sail Maker,
[Keeps] constantly for sale at the lowest prices
[Manilla] Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, [Oil,] Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
[TEN]TS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.,
Made to order at shortest notice. ☜
[illegible] South Water street, near Lake-st. Bridge.
GEO. F. FOSTER.

[G]ILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
[T]WINES and CORDAGE
[205] & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,)
[We] call particular attention of the trade to our [stock,] as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
[Manil]la and Tarred Rope,
[Lat]ching Ropes,
Bags, Bagging and Burlaps.
Canvass, Oakum,
Tar, Pitch, Chains,
And Tackle Blocks,
[illegible] TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING
[illegible] TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS,
NETS AND SEINES.
[Cotton], Flax and Hemp Twines,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
[We have] also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are as [good as any] in the manufacture of
[TENTS,] WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS,
[A stoc]k of which we have constantly on hand [illegible]
[GILBERT] HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER.
feb-c14-6m

Rubber Goods.
[BE]LTING, PACKING HOSE,
[illegible] The patent solid
[VULC]ANIZED RUBBER BELTING,
[Warran]ted to be the best in use.
[H]OSE AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
[LE]ATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
[RU]BBER GOODS,
[illegible] R. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents,
[illegible] Randolph street, Kingsbury Block

SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HA[S]

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day

IT IS

PROF WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes:

ST. LOUIS, July 19th, 18[illegible]

O. J. WOOD, Esq. — DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite grey and at least one-third grey. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks there was not a grey hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying it two or three times a month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this day, as I am aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the [illegible] I have occupied my time in travelling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken great pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by inquiry, that the matter that they had not used yours, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised, all of which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of reputation, when there is one at hand that has proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have had the brass enough to write an advertisement, as I see they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, grey hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York.

You are at liberty to publish this, or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me at Box No. 1866, will be promptly answered.

Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1860.

PROF. WOOD, — DEAR SIR:—I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it. I heard of your Hair Restorative, and saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. I was there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's Drug Store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to say that it has not only entirely removed all dandruff from my head, but also my hair, which was falling out, was preserved; and at the time I began to use your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now fifty years of age, and I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one of my acquaintance, or whom I allow a few grey hairs in my head. In order to have my appearance completely [illegible] my head is now of less trouble to me [illegible] keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I [illegible] a child. No one can consider your preparation [illegible] valuable, and although I do not like to expose myself to the gaze of the public, yet I should feel that I [illegible] duty if I did not say so. You can use this letter or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it will aid anything to you.

Yours, &c., H. R. STITES [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 9th, 18[illegible]

DEAR SIR:—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably grey, until it was almost entirely white and very thin, falling off. I had seen a number of certificates of the wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, in which the hair was restored to its original color and thickness, as it was in younger days, a beautiful black. I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing to use it in the early part of last winter. I purchased one of your small bottles at a dollar, and commence using, following directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a marked change taking place in the color. I have continued the use till I have used three of your small bottles. I just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of hair, that is light black hair as any man, as it was in my youthful days, when a boy in the State of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely from falling off. I am satisfied it is [illegible] just from the hands of a French shampooner. So that all my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old grey head.

Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, India[na].

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

J. H. REED & CO.,

LORD & SMITH,

SMITH & DWYER,

E. H. SARGEANT,

AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggist in Illinois:

J. B. Richards, Moline; H. Miller, Rock Island; W. A. Bourse, Cordovia; A. T. Chamberlain, Moline; C. T. Cleppengerd & Co., Cordovia; Battle Camden Mills; J. H. Buffington, Jerseyville; [illegible] Carlyle; H. B. Lockwood, Carlyle; Wm. F. Cook, do.; J. W. Lewis, Morrison; D. [illegible]; H. Thomas, Hillsboro; J. R. Starry; Elliot & Co., La Salle; Vahrg & Curry, Earl; F. L. Butterfield, Marseilles; D. Walker, Ottawa; Reinheber & Co., Peru; [illegible] Johnston, Mendota; W. Gibbs, Albany; L. G. Thompson, Ottawa; J. T. & T. J. Thornton, Magnolia; Jas. Brown, Calhoun; J. R. & T. Johnston, Dearment; Ridgeway & Williams, Olney; N. C. Culler, Olney; E. Canchenour, Clearmont; Shurley & Stiles, Xenia; Neal & Hunsaker, Louisville; George Tenlie, Salem; C. G. Roberts, Decatur; A. Barnes, do.; J. P. Brown, do.; McCabe & Hildebrandt, Decatur; [illegible] & Co., Decatur; J. Gressey, do.; J. Dodge, Galena; Dexter Rich, do.; M. Clark, Galva; W. T. Clark, Galena; Davenport & Dalrymple, Cambridge; Cornell, Beard & Hudson, Quawka; Lee, Bradbury & Co., Harper's Mills; Farley, Thomas & Co., Florence; H. D. Atkinson, Pittsfield; Rice & Maxwell, Beardstown; Merke & Fletcher, Beardstown; W. Whipps, Beardstown; D. Spindler, Lancaster; [illegible] & Sons, do.; Browne & Cadwalader, Havana; [illegible] Hale, Havana; [illegible] Thomas, Bloomington; [illegible] & Co., do.; J. B. & J. M. Whithills, Huntsville; Woodworth & Lagow; Hunt, Simms & Co., Urbana East; J. A. Clark, Urbana East; J. Mayes, Paris; R. F. Harms & Co., Kansas; Brown, Bagne & Co., Kansas; [illegible] Marshall; Elwood & Delong, DeKalb; Davis & Barnard, Charleston; W. P. Brown & Co., Greenville; [illegible] Byron; J. M. Snowden, Oregon; [illegible] & Dana, Lena; [illegible] M. Morris; [illegible] Woodland; [illegible] Newton; [illegible] Peru; [illegible] Jacksonville; [illegible] Sons, Canton; [illegible] Vermont; [illegible] Hillsboro; [illegible] Vandalia; [illegible] Springfield; [illegible] Easton; [illegible] Mechanicsburg.

R. J. Smith, Sandwich; Davis & Denman, Gibson; H. Symmes, M. D., Malta; A. Hiscock, Aroola; Rutlidge & O'Brien; G. W. McConkey, Oakland; Thomas McKee, Mattoon; J. D. Cope, Paris; Thompson & Clark, Aurora; Lewis & Hundly, Mattoon; Humphries & Brown, Ottawa; H. T. Whitaker, Cairo; Star & Taylor, Marshall; W. J. Adams, Ashley; D. D. Rice, McComb; Jos. Drake, Prairie City; Lock & Bro., Bushnell; H. J. Yarwood, Geneseo; Wm. Count, Geneseo; Buck & Roe, Aurora; L. R. Marks, Auna; T. Walkins, Jonesboro; Ridgeway & Bro., Metropolis; Hindell & Johnston, Bloomington; Benton & Son, Fulton; Winter & Bro., Canton; Wierich & Ballinger, Decatur; John Fowler, Macomb; J. S. Brewer, Lewistown; W. H. Behler, Abingdon; J. Duncan, Knoxville; Winter & Colgan, do.; E. C. Huntington, do.; Thos. Warren, Bridgeport; Anderson & Glass, Carmi; M. Graham, Carlinville; H. Mentyard, Shipman; W. Watkins, Tayloreville; W. Middleworth, Bluford; W. W. Coster, Warsaw; D. Payne, do.; A. Grant, Lebanon; E. Showers, Carthage; J. Child, do.; Skinner & Co., Augusta; J. Copp & Son, Mendon; O. S. Calvert, Dana; J. Bruner, Carlyle; Kollstasky, Warsaw; W. Seaman, Lebanon; Bakus & Zoller, Rockford; H. Brenell, do.; D. Merritt, Woodstock; Baldwin & Stone, do.; [illegible] Marengo; J. Hall & Co., Dixon; Kay & Bro., Princeton; A. Blair, do.; G. Briggs, Amboy; Nelson & Co., Wilmington; J. P. Davis, Lockport; J. Maney, Wilmington; G. W. Woodruff, Belvidere; Longworth & Wheaton, Naperville; Dyes Gibson, Morris; Dyer & Phillips, Peoria; Sam Sachel, Pana; Son Weeks, Elgin; W. W. Woodbury, Dundee; Baldwin & Son, do.; J. M. Slaterthwaite, Rockford; Grundy & Leonard, Monmouth; Parlaw & Gordon, Batavia; Ellis & Gambol, Warren; W. M. More, Shelbyville; H. Winter, Princeton; C. W. Rodgers, Ottawa; J. H. Mosley, do.; G. H. Bruner, Lena; Hubber & Co., do.; H. Traver, Edwardsville; A. Walton, Abingdon; [illegible] Tremont; J. H. Ward, Rockford; J. H. Sechty, Mt. Carroll; [illegible] Henry; [illegible] Perkins; Durkey & Harvey, Ottawa; H. P. Vadakis, Batavia; [illegible] Sycamore; [illegible] Vandalia; [illegible] Petersburg; [illegible] Peru; Funkhouser & Co., Urbana; J. Doffabaugh, Toulon.

## Special Notices.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The [illegible] would respectfully inform the citizens of [illegible] that he has located himself in this city for [illegible] purpose of teaching the cultivation and developing [illegible] voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini, [illegible] to give particular attention to the usually [illegible] matter of Forming and Developing the [illegible]. A. J. EBELL. [illegible] Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. [illegible] Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady's. [illegible] 62 Root & Cady's. je7-e831 3m

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's [illegible] Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in [illegible] cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or [illegible] its effect is magical and certain. Harness [illegible] Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure [illegible] Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. [illegible] of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its [illegible] application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. [illegible] horse owner should have this remedy at hand, [illegible] timely use at the first appearance of Lameness [illegible] effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render [illegible] otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] State street. no22-80cow-dly

Howard Association, Philadelphia. [illegible] Benevolent Institution established by Special [illegible] for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, [illegible] with Virulent and Chronic Diseases. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other diseases, [illegible] the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. [illegible] Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard [illegible] No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia. my17x6w

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha! Ha! [illegible] greeting often received from their friends, [illegible] becoming prematurely grey or bald. To [illegible] so unpleasant, you have only to use [illegible] KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular [illegible] for the Hair ever made. Sold every[where]. my13-1m

Oak Orchard Acid Spring [illegible] Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this water in the cure of many diseases of the human system [illegible] supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] FOR A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Canker. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Lepra. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. [illegible] Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. [illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. [illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. [illegible] Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. [illegible] Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy. [illegible] are sick, and do not know what the matter [illegible] have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's [Medical] Discovery. [illegible] by all Druggists. oc5'60-1y

## Banking and Exchange.

[illegible] ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, [illegible] CLARK STREET.......No. 52. [illegible] and Domestic Exchange Collections, and [illegible] Notes and Gold. my23-e769-1m

[DA]VENPORT, ULLMANN & [CO.], [illegible] and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. [illegible] Street.............Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

[BA]NKING HOUSE —OF— [J.] F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, [illegible] and Lasalle streets. A general Banking [business] transacted. oc27 60-1y

[EX]CHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK —OF— [CAR]PENTER, STIBBS & CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. [illegible] Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman [illegible] Chicago. ja26c12-ly

[AIK]EN & NORTON, [BANK]ERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, [Corne]r of Lake and Clark streets. [illegible] in all the principal cities in the U. S. J. B. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [ja7-ly]

[W.] I. TINKHAM & CO., [Havin]g returned to their old stand, [illegible] LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, [illegible] AND EXCHANGE DEALERS. [illegible] on all parts of Europe. [illegible] JOHN C. AMBLER.

[MAR]INE BANK, [CHI]CAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. [illegible] Cashier and Secretary, J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible] and draft remitted to all parts [illegible]

## Stationery, &c.

[illegible] CARTER, [illegible] AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Water Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

[ST]ATIONERY, Blank Books, Printing [illegible], PERDUE & SMALL, [ST]ATIONERS, [illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible], PERDUE & SMALL, [Bla]nk Book Manufacturers [AN]D BOOKBINDERS. [illegible] Lake Street, Chicago.

[illegible], PERDUE & SMALL, [COM]MERCIAL PRINTERS, [illegible] Lake Street.......No. 122

[illegible] & HUNT, 48 State-St., [illegible] on hand the following sizes of printing [paper] [illegible] assortment of BOOK PAPER [illegible] Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. [illegible] Letter, and a general assortment [illegible] Printer's Stationery. [illegible] of Bather's celebrated Book and News Ink. [illegible] will be paid for cash at the lowest possible [illegible] Cash paid for Rags.

[C.] A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, [BOOK] BINDER AND RULER. [illegible] prepared to manufacture Blank Books of [illegible] ruled and bound to any desired pattern, [illegible] printed headings. Particular attention [given] from County Officers, Banks, &c. [illegible] Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled [illegible] Magazines, Periodicals, etc. [illegible] Old Books bound and re-bound. [illegible] with neatness and dispatch. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, [illegible] of Clark (entrance on Clark street.) my23-d591-1y

## Ship Chandlers.

[GEO]RGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER [an]d Sail Maker, [illegible] constantly for sale at the lowest prices [illegible] Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, [illegible] Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS, [illegible] TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. [illegible] to order at shortest notice. [illegible] Water street, near Lake-st. Bridge. GEO. F. FOSTER.

[GIL]BERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, [illegible] and Retail Dealers in [illegible] LINES and CORDAGE [illegible] South Water St., (Cor. Wells,) [illegible] attention of the trade to our [illegible] to have the largest and [illegible] in the West of [illegible] and Tarred Rope, [illegible] Rope, [illegible] Bagging and Burlaps. [illegible] Oakum, [illegible] Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, [illegible] SHEATHING PITCH AND FELTING. [illegible] all qualities, [illegible] TWINES, [illegible] in bundles or barrels, [illegible] BELL AND SASH CORDS, [illegible] and SEINES. [illegible] Flax and Hemp Twines, [illegible] DESCRIPTION. [illegible] SAIL LOFT our facilities are un[equalled] [illegible] COVERS, AWNINGS [AND] TARPAULINS, [illegible] we have constantly on hand a [illegible] notice. [illegible] TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER.

## [Rub]ber Goods.

[illegible] PACKING HOSE, [illegible] RUBBER BELTING, [illegible] AND PACKING, [illegible] OF ALL SIZES. [illegible] BELTING [illegible] RUBBER GOODS. Wholesale Agents in Chicago, and at Manufacturers Prices, FULLER & FIN[CH], WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Nos. 24 and 26 Market [Street] [illegible] & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] Kingsbury Block.

## Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street, Post Office Drawer 6157. dell 61-1y

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. Business paper bought and sold, Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois. apl1-e831-3m

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of WM. H. RICE & CO., 63 CLARK-ST. Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my29c453-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, no'4-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., au7'c912-1y 121 Lake street.

## Co-Partnership Notices.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT, No. 214 South Water street. Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] R. D. STEVENS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of WATSON, TOWER & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. GEORGE WATSON, WM. A. TOWER, JOHN WATSON. Chicago, June 1st, 1861. The business will be continued by the undersigned, members of the late firm, under the style and name of G. & J. Watson. GEORGE WATSON, JOHN WATSON. je1-e845-1w

THE PARTNERSHIP HERE tofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, Is discontinued from and after this date, and and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to receive payment immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN, JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my23-e776-2m

## Business Cards.

DR. J. W. BROOKS, from the vicinity of Cincinnati, respectfully offers his Professional services to the people of Chicago. Residence and Office NO. 16 ADAMS STREET, Between Michigan and Wabash avenues. my7x1m

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. [my8-e665-1y]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. OFFICES:— Established. Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office)....1850. St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House)....1855. Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block)....1860. London, (England)....1859. Paris, (France)....1859. Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my9'61-1y

## Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO.........ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets..........$283,000. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets..........$225,000. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets..........$220,000. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets..........$176,000. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets..........$227,000. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK. ap29-e677-3m

OFFICE OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 26th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1860:

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | $4,602,725.77 |
| Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860 | 1,412,790.11 |
| Total amount of Marine Premiums | $6,015,525.88 |

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860 | $4,541,135.50 |
| Losses paid during the same period | $2,419,449.32 |
| Returns of Premiums and Expenses | 609,212.58 |

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks | $2,666,978.42 |
| Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise | 1,190,152.00 |
| Real Estate | 200,000.00 |
| Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at | 105,190.13 |
| Premium Notes and Bills Receivable | 2,378,416.84 |
| Cash in Bank | 106,154.67 |
| Total amount of Assets | $6,646,292.10 |

SIX PER CENT. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLON DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

| | |
|---|---|
| The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the first of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to | $10,278,560.00 |
| Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861 | 1,574,000.00 |
| Total profits for 18½ years | $11,852,560.00 |
| The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash | 7,655,510.00 |
| Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861 | $4,197,250.00 |

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.


TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, P. A. Hargous, Meyer Gans, Edward R. Gillilan, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, Leroy M. Wiley, Daniel S. Miller, S. T. Nicoll, Joshua J. Henry, Geo. G. Hobson, David Lane, James Bryce, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Henry K. Bogert, A. A. Low, William E. Dodge, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., William Wood, J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, Watts Sherman, Edward R. Bell, E. E. Morgan, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Fletcher Westray, Rob. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President. my4-e686-3w


## Intelligence Offices.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, for supplying Farm Hands, Railroad Men, Lumbermen, Hotel and Boarding House Help. Also private families. Help of all kinds constantly on hand and promptly supplied in city and country. Post Office Box 1148. STEWART HAMILTON. Good servants may find respectable situations at this office. my28x1m

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. 163 Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. Families supplied with help of the most reliable character. Orders from the country promptly responded to. Address Post Office Box 2342. my25x1m MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

## Lightning Rods.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS, and all kinds of Lightning Rod Points and Fixtures, manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. Pamphlets sent free. E. P. MARSH, office No. 6 Dole's Building, cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. Post Office Box 3174. my24x1m

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East. C. MITCHELL. [oc19] LOUIS ZAHM.


# Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.


## CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

| Trains Depart. | Mails Close. | Trains Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| **EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 6.00 a. m. |
| 8.00 a. m. | ..... | 6.00 p. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. |
| **MICHIGAN CENTRAL.** | | |
| 4.45 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 8.00 a. m. | ..... | 7.45 a. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 7.45 p. m. |
| **PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.** | | |
| 7.10 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. |
| 7.40 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| **SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.** | | |
| 9.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 6.15 a. m. |
| 9.00 p. m. | 5.30 p. m. | 6.30 p. m. |
| **DIXON AIR LINE.** | | |
| 9.15 a. m. | 7.40 a. m. | 3.50 a. m. |
| 6.30 p. m. | no mail. | 5.00 p. m. |
| **ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.** | | |
| 6.50 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 9.00 a. m. |
| 6.50 p. m. | 5.30 p. m. | 9.00 p. m. |
| **BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.** | | |
| 8.45 a. m. | 7.00 a. m. | 7.15 a. m. |
| 8.45 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. |
| **ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.** | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 6.00 a. m. |
| 8.15 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. |
| **NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.** | | |
| 9.15 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 9.15 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| **CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.** | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.00 a. m. | 5.30 a. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 4.00 p. m. | 6.50 p. m. |
| **MILWAUKEE.** | | |
| 8.00 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. | 2.00 p. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 7.30 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. |
| **CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.** | | |
| 7.10 a. m. | | 7.30 a. m. |
| 7.40 p. m. | | 8.00 p. m. |

### The Army Worm.

[From the Schuyler Citizen.]

HOW TO DRIVE THEM OFF.—*Mr. Editor:*—In order to counteract the ravages of this "devourer," I took a piece of broom twine of sufficient length, and my son and I each mounted a horse. Fasting one end to the collar of the harness—keeping the length of the cord apart and keeping the horses in the furrows—we thus drew the cord across the wheat and in this way shook the worms to the ground. Now, at 10 A. M., I can scarcely see one where there was a hundred this morning. I intend to repeat the operation three times a day at least. Farmers try it. G. T. RAMSEY.

Rushville, June 4th, 1861.

[From the Champaign Gazette.]

THE ARMY WORM.—We have been recently advised of the presence in our neighborhood, of the army worm, now so destructive to the small grains and grasses in the southern counties of this State. It is feared by some of our farmers that, coming in so long before harvest, it will prove very destructive. The only remedy we have heard suggested, is to cut a deep ditch across their path, into which they will fall, and, from inability to ascend the opposite bank will remain there and perish.

[From the Carlinville Free Democrat.]

Our exchanges in all the counties about here speak of the sudden appearance of the army worm, and the injury being done to the crops; and we are told by farmers from all parts of this county that the destructive reptile is ravaging the meadows and entering the wheat and corn fields, terrible as "an army with banners." An exchange says that these worms come every 14 years, and that they travel all the time in the same direction. We are informed that a good remedy is to dig a deep ditch ahead of them, or around them, say some five or six inches deep. The side of the ditch next to the worms should be dug square down, and on the opposite side it should be somewhat rounding or scoop fashioned. It is said they cannot get over such a ditch as this. Then turn a drove of hogs into the field, and they will never stop eating until they have devoured the last worm. The worms will not hurt the hogs; on the contrary we are informed they will fatten on them—indeed, become fat enough for pork in a very short time. We would recommend our farmers that are bothered with these worms, to try this plan to get rid of them. It is simple and inexpensive.

There is a considerable difference of opinion among farmers as to the amount of damage the worms are likely to do to the wheat where it is well advanced. Some think that where the grain is headed the loss of the blades will not affect the ripening of the grain, while others entertain a different opinion. It is surprising that the habits and nature of the "animal" are not better understood.

[From the Carrollton Gazette.]

The Madison, Randolph and St. Clair County papers allude to the fact that the army worm had made its appearance in the meadow and wheat and corn fields in that section, and that the "invasion is very destructive to the crops." We regret to say that the insect abounds in this county to an extent never before known to our farmers. On Monday last, while riding out, we encountered about "forty regiments" of the enemy on the high road, and since which time we have been terrified by the reports of their approach from all sides. The destroyer has obtruded its forces upon the gardens in town; and, judging from the looks upon many of the grass-plots within the corporation, we should say they had gone into camp at this point, where they are "perfecting their drill." We trust they will receive "marching orders" soon.

[From the Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger.]

The army spirit, now rife throughout the land, seems to have extended even to the insect world. We received a call yesterday morning, from John W. Rollins, Esq., brother to Major Rollins, and one of the most extensive farmers of Boone county, and were informed that the army worm has invaded the western part of that county, and made sad havoc with the crops in the neighborhood of Thrall's Prairie. They have completely swept his blue grass pastures, meadows, and oats and corn-fields, as if by fire and sword, though they had not reached his wheat-fields when he left home. They had also invaded Howard county, near the line, and were doing serious damage there, causing some of the farmers to plow up and replant their corn. Their course is from South to North.

We have heard no complaint of these pests in northeast Missouri, only in Pike county. We learn from the Louisiana papers that they have swept everything before them south of that place and in Spencer township and in the neighborhood of Paynesville. Wheat, however, that is well advanced, has not been injured, but that which is backward and bluegrass and timothy suffer severely. It is said the army worm can be stopped by ditching, and as their course appears to be Northward, our farmers in this section should lose no time in preparing for them, as they are to be more dreaded than "an army with banners."

Since the above was written, we learn the army worm have commenced their ravages in the neighborhood of Palmyra and Barclay Stations. They have also made their appearance in two townships in Brown Co., Ill.

[From the Terre Haute, (Ind.) Express.]

ARMY WORM.—The ravages of this terrible destroyer are perfectly appaling. It has "cleaned out" nearly all the meadows in the Southern part of the county, and has been steadily advancing northward. The wheat-fields and meadows in the immediate vicinity of our city are black with the pest, and every spear may possibly be destroyed. There seems to be no adequate protection against the enemy, and the loss it has already occasioned to farmers of our county may be estimated by thousands of dollars.

[From the Douglas County Shield.]

From all parts of this county we hear great complaints of the ravages of the army worm in the corn, wheat-fields and meadows. Many whole fields are entirely destroyed. Mr. Caleb W. Garrett, last week, had a field of eighty acres of corn entirely eat off, which he has again replanted. Some of the farmers have plowed trenches around their fields, and are engaged with their teams dragging logs in them, which slays them by millions. If any of our friends will communicate to us some effectual remedy, we should be gald to publish it.

### The Whitworth Rifled Cannon.

Four of the six rifled cannon of Whitworth's patent, presented by loyal Americans, in England, to the American Government, arrived by the Persia, and one of them has been to-day on exhibition in the Park, attracting the attention of a large crowd of military gentlemen and civilians.

The gun exhibited is of cast steel, a twelve-pounder, weighing about one thousand pounds. It is nine feet in length, with rifled bore three and two-tenth inches in diameter, with one turn in every sixty inches, making, for the entire length of the gun, about two turns. The quick turn and reduced bore are recognized as being the special features of the Whitworth system, both for rifled cannon and rifled muskets.

The gun is breech-loading, being closed at the breech end, when charged, by a cap, screwed on something like the top of a pencil case, except that handles are used in turning it. The cap works in a hoop which is connected by a hinge-joint to the breech of the gun.

The projectile is a long iron bolt, mechanically fitting the bore of the gun, which is a spiral hexagonal in section, with rounded corners. The method of charging and working the gun is as follows: Two or three turns of the handle unscrew the breech cap, which is received and supported in a hoop, and is then swung to one side like an opened door, leaving the breech end of the gun exposed. The projectile is then pushed in, and behind it is inserted a tin cartridge can, containing the powder, and shaped hexagonally to fit the rifled bore. The powder is kept in the cartridge can by a wad, or hexagonal cake of lubricating material, such as a mixture of wax and tallow.

In the rear end of the tin case is a small orifice corresponding with the vent which is made in the centre of the breech-cap. The tin cartridge being inserted, the hinged hoop carrying the breech-cap is swung to, in door fashion, and by turning the handles it is screwed firmly on the breech of the gun. An ordinary friction fuzee is then inserted in the vent, made, as stated, in the centre of the breech cap, and the piece is discharged, generally in less than a minute from the time of beginning to load, and that without any attempt at hurry.

When the piece is discharged there is no escape of gases at the breech; and when the cap is unscrewed and swung aside, the end of the tin cartridge case is seized by hand, or by a suitable gripping instrument, and is withdrawn from the gun. The case thus brings away with it all the fouling deposits; and as the barrel is thus completely lubricated by the wad, no sponging or cleansing by water is required; in fact, the shots as they issue, clean the gun. The gun, though breech loading, is intended to carry a ball of the proper size loaded at the muzzle.

Mr. Whitworth urges that his cannon may be used as well for shot as shell, and at mortar elevations if necessary.

The English authorities, on trial, objected to Mr. Whitworth's gun on purely theoretical grounds. They insisted that the projectile, being mechanically fitted to the bore of the cannon, might by malformation or accident become unfitted for the bore, and thus, when fired, would damage the twist, and that the gun would soon be ruined when exposed to the casualties of active service. Excellent military judges consider this opinion as frivolous, and unfounded in correct theory and unsubstantiated by experiment.

When the secession troubles became serious, Messrs. R. G. Muriton and R. B. Perry, Americans, resident at Manchester, went to Mr. Whitworth, to engage for our government the productive force of Mr. Whitworth's manufactory. They managed to disappoint the Southern commissioners on a similar errand. They commenced the circulation of a subscription list and have thus far procured six guns. When last heard from they had called a meeting of Americans at Morley's Hotel, London, on the 18th of May, to further the good cause.

The guns now in the park will be given into the hands of Captain Whitely, of Governor's island, at four o'clock this afternoon, and their trial by competent officers will take place to-morrow.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

### Southern Official Correspondence.

It is a lamentable fact that a great number of the official dignitaries in the glorious land of Dixie have been denied that gift which the illustrious Dogberry avowed was the natural inheritance of every member of the human family. Among those who have been thus unfortunate, is the Confederate Postmaster of the Crescent City. This individual registered a money letter for Cincinnati, some time ago, which failed to come to hand, for the simple reason, we suppose, that it accidentally mistook his (the New Orleans P. M.'s) pocket for a mail bag and dropped into it. With energy characteristic of the great Southern heart, he wrote to Mr. Baum to inquire what had become of said letter, intimating at the same time that "it was a common thing for valuabl packages to be stolen by the Abolitionists." Mr. Baum replied that the epistle had not reached this city; that it might possibly have got lost, etc., but that it ill became people to whom money was so characteristically adhesive, to make use of the word "stolen." Thereupon the following was penned by the secession Postmaster. We present it to the reader unaltered—*verbatim et literatim, et punctuatim:*

POST OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1861.

Good for you. You aknolege having stolin letters. I think we never will heer from you again if we have to wate for jef Davis to be hurg. You are a most inscrupulus theef lire and damed black Republican puppy if you dont like this meet on the field of battel in Virginia in two weeks from this Time & I will most scientifically cause daylight to shign through your dog like carcass. My most earnest prayer is that You may be spared for me to use as a targit for rifle practis.

Sanford S. Riddell, P— M— of New Orleans

Your bully captain poore of the brooklin (and his name is appropriate for he is a damed poor captain) had to back out and lot some ships pass out from the river.

The south never steal millions She was merely taking what by rights belonged to her. Abes blockade is mere gas [We guess you'll find that it's made of very strong *acids.*—EDS. GAZ.] in a very short time the English fleet will be here & old Abes ships will have to take a back seat.

[Here follows an atrocious attempt to perpetrate a rebel flag.]—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

## Miscellaneous

FIRE!—FIRE!!—FIRE!!! The public are invited to call and examine the HYDROPULT, A New and Valuable Invention FOR THROWING WATER. Every householder should have one to guard against fire. It is simple, easily worked and always in order, weighing only eight pounds. The Hydropult will, by the power of one person, throw water Fifty feet high with great force. It is the best article ever invented for Extinguishing a Fire, Protecting a Roof from taking Fire, Washing Windows, Sprinkling Plants, Watering Gardens, Cleansing Trees from Insects, Wetting Sidewalks, Draining Cellars, Cleaning Cisterns, Emptying Water from Boats, Wetting Sails, a Spray Bath, &c., &c. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Those wishing Circulars will forward a postage stamp. Address G. CHAMBERLIN, P. O. BOX 2957. Office Custom House Place, near the Post Office. je8x8t

ENGLISH AND FRENCH TOILET SOAPS. LOW & SON'S BROWN WINDSOR. LOW & SON'S WHITE WINDSOR. LOW & SON'S GLYCERINE, 3 Sizes. LOW & SON'S HONEY, 3 Sizes. LOW & SON'S OLINE AIL, NEW. Rimel's Glycerine, 3 sizes. Cleaire's Glycerine, 3 sizes. Cleaire's Honey, 3 sizes. Cleaire's Musk Windsor. Societe Hygeinque Assorted Soaps. Lubin's Assorted Soaps. Petroline Soap—A NEW DISENFECTANT. The above Celebrated Soaps are warranted genuine and furnished in any quantity. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, No. 94 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Law Book House, ESTABLISHED IN 1852. Standard Edition of the Laws. THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.—Published by authority of the State, and with the approval of the Supreme Court, embracing all Laws now in force—including those passed at the 22d Session of the General Assembly, 1861. The whole complete in 3 Royal 8 vo. volumes. Price..........$12.50. Volume 3d, containing the Session Laws of 1859 and 1861, may be had separately, for..........4.50. The Session Laws of 1861, may also be had separately, for..........2.50. This edition contains all the Laws of the State now in force, including those passed at the 2d Session of the General Assembly 1861. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, Chicago.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand. my29-e826-6m

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, Which he has made up and is constantly manufacturing from well-selected Eastern Timber, and by competent workmen, and to his facilities for filling all orders for BUGGIES OR CARRIAGES of whatever style. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. I am also prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Painting, with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—A good Light Rockaway and three Second Hand Buggies for sale at my Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS. my28-e774-3w

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capital, and Washington on horse back in the back ground, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appurtaining to the trade. ja27c-1y THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap19

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 190 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin ware. ap30-e673-1y

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 118 LAKE STREET, They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. Receipts given and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., ap21-ly Hatters and Furriers.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 32 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before. N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc18'60-1y

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored with Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail, by J. F. TEMPLE, mh6-61-1y corner Polk and Canal sts., Chicago.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, 500 BOXES SOAP, 200 BOXES STARCH, 100 KEGS SAL SODA, 100 KEGS S. C. SODA, 200 BOXES SALERATUS, 25 BOXES POTASH, 100 CONCENTRATED LYE. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 129 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c! 20 Hhds. Sugar, 100 Bbls. Sugar, 50 Boxes Sugar, 100 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls. Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers. NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 18 River street.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE— Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street. ap1-1y

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. G. MOREY, ap27-61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

## Commission Merchants.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with ourselves JESSE RUSSELL, of Cincinnati, And will continue an Exclusive Commission Business at Nos. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, under the firm name of Bedford, Meredith & Russell. BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO. Chicago, June 5th, 1861. je7-e862-1w

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-1y

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Steel's Block, (2d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. O. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. R. MILES. GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo. my15-e790-3m

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange. my18e779-3m E. G. WOLCOTT.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 185 South Water street, P. O. Box 225, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

M. C. HALE & CO, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c., &c. Office and Warehouse, No. 167 South Water street, je4e862-1w CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS, This Truss is unlike all others ever used both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss. An illustrated pamphlet containing all particulars, sent free. Persons wishing this Truss can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in line of Rupture with description of case to J. B. SHELBY, Sole and Exclusive Agent, for the Western States. Office, 194 Lake street, Room No. 4, (up-stairs.) P. O. Box 4386. ☞ Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices. jy7'60-1y

## Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. ap6-e771-1y

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO. HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn. MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS 32 inches to 40 inches wide. ☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d796-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago, R. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY. 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [illegible] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

## Scales.

HITCHCOCK'S PREMIUM SCALES, Manufactured by S. S. HITCHCOCK, 39 South Canal Street, Chicago. ☞ All kinds of Scales Repaired. je20-1y

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. sel 60-1y

## Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! WALLACE & HOLMES, (FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE,) Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood, LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. ☞ Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111. mh5-e164-6m

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, JAMES McCAMMON, Canal Street, bet. Madison and Washington Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any desired pattern, Circular Mouldings, any Radius, Wood Turning in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets, a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Balusters and Newels on hand and made to order; Stair Railing and Brackets, Planing and Matching and Sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all of the above descriptions of work. Bills for Rough and Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and shipped at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited before purchasing elsewhere. My motto is:—"Good work and low prices win." Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated GOVERNING VALVES, For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the motion of the engine perfectly under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 4263. ja31'61-1y

## Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL, PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL, PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL, MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 89 Water street, New York. ap8-e486 6m

## Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street, Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Sofas, Tete a Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. ☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap9'61-1y

## Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, mh14-c82-6m 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

## Commission Merchants.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. se23d1y SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

C. B. DUPEE, WHOLESALE PROVISION DEALER, Office 37 State Street, Packing House on South Clark Street, near Twelfth. In store and on hand through the season, BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, TRIPE, PIGS' FEET, SMOKED BEEF, &C. C. B. D. would invite the attention of Grocers, Hotel Keepers and Provision Dealers generally, to his SUPERIOR SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which has had preference over all other brands offered for sale in the Northwest for the past five years. ☞ Ample Fire Proof Warehouse facilities for the storage of all kinds of Barrel Provisions, Flour and Dressed Hogs. fe8d29-6m

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, oc8'60-1y] By THOMAS NASH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., Late of the firm of Randolph, Tucker, & Carter. COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES MADE On property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment east. je23d913-6m

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 6287. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Binley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Gourd Freers, Yelverton, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. fe15'60-1y

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Every Description of Country Produce, on Commission Exclusively. 20 AND 22 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. au15d126-1y R. STONE.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS. oc1-d581y CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. ja1'60-1y W. D. HOUGTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. H. H. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. H. F. LAWRENCE. mh31'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. mh28'60-1y A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago. mh27'58

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. my17'61y G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. P. CULVER. ja14d914 C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. REFER to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago, J. B. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. au10'y

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANNS, No. 162 1-2 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. V. A. TURPIN. WELLES LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, .......No. 91 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh3d187-1y

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. au17'60-1y NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS; 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. GATES. jy25'60-1y ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16c891-1y

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186 Alkin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. jy30-1y

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. ROSWELL CARTER. mh1c172-6m SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD. de2'59-1y

SHERMAN & HALL, PRODUCE AND COMMISION MERCHANTS, 67 South Water street. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja7'61-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-1y

EDWARD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 186 1-2 South Water Street, Between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, au 9'60-1y CHICAGO, ILL.

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. [my8'61-1y] J. E. MAPLE.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ST. JOSEPH, MO. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Cleghorn, Leckie & Co; Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co. mh11-e218-1y

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago. no26a588

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135 South Water Street, Chicago. je12'60-1y

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe9'60y C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. ap15'61-ly M. S. NICHOLS. [illegible] E. A. NICHOLS.

## California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (130 Lake and 26 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under 1..........$2.50. Letters weighing over 1 oz..........4.00. ☞ The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. ☞ In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. ap2'61-1y H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchinson and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City." ap29z3m

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City. J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. ☞ For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. mh22-e815-6m JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

## Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. [nol4'59-1y]

## Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE FOR THE MILLION.—I have this day opened one of my New Stores, at 63 Lake street, corner of State, with a very extensive stock of Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c., Which I wish to sell at very small profits. All kinds of Stump Tail taken at highest market rates, and good bargains given. Having been a resident in the West for over thirty years, and most of the time engaged in mercantile business, I feel confident I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. All my friends, former customers, and strangers are respectfully invited to call and see. my25-e778-3m H. O. STONE.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturer's Sole Agents in this section, for sale of above, we invite the attention of interested parties to its examination, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., de17-d683-6m 181 Lake street.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side, LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Lytharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. ☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. fe6 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

## Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y. no10'60-1y

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOU TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. ap10'61-1y

## Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102....WASHINGTON STREET....102. P. O. Box 3041. oc7'60-1y

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my19'61-1y

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 88 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services. ap15'61-1y

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNZ, Chicago P. O. Box 4149, will receive prompt attention. oc1x3m

## Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7:10 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) 7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.) THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marrietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Time to Cincinnati only 11 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains! Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 138 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.) JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my12

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5.20 p. m. 8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at 6:00 p. m.; Suspension Bridge 4:00 a. m.; Albany 2:30 p. m.; New York 7:50 p. m.; Boston 11:15 p. m. 8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit 6:00 a. m.; (Toronto 5:42 p. m.; Montreal 12:00 m.;) Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 p. m. Albany 3:30 p. m.; New York 9:00 a. m. Boston 12:30 p. m. 8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours. 8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 13 hours, Louisville in 14 hours. ☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. my 5

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave via: Day Express 8:00 A. M.; Night Express, 8:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:50 P. M. G. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc31'y

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861....Summer Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: 6:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:30 P. M.; Springfield 4:30 P. M.; St. Louis 7:50 P. M.; Cairo 10:45 P. M.; Memphis 9:30 A. M. (next day,) New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago. 6:50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:40 A. M.; Springfield 4:30 A. M.; Quincy 10:30 A. M.; St. Louis 8:00 A. M.; Cairo 10:45 A. M.; Memphis 9 P. M. next day. New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:50 P. M. Through tickets, to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot. HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. Trains will leave Chicago: 7:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:45 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:10 P. M., 10:30 P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: 6:35 A. M., 8:10 A. M., 12:55 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:35 P. M., 7:00 P. M. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows: 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M. and 11:35 P. M. Passenger train arrives at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. and 6:50 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, my8'61 Superintendent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line 4.30 P. M. NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS: 8.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.25 P. M. EASTERN EXPRESS: 8.00 P. M., Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at 4.50 A. M. DETROIT EXPRESS: 6.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 6.30 P. M. 8.00 P. M., Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 7.15 A. M. PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND: 8.00 A. M.,} Makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick, and fare 8.00 P. M.,} always as low as any other route. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all Trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 5 A. M., Fort Wayne Accommodation. 7:10 A. M., except Sundays, and at 8 P. M., except Saturdays. FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Trains leave as follows:—7:10 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. Ft. Wayne Accommodation at 5:00 A. M. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9.15 A. M. and 9.30 P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 A. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. jy1

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 6.30 P. M. Sundays excepted. Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at 6.15 A. M., Mondays excepted. Joliet Accommodation 5.00 P. M., Sundays excepted. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de7

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 9.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 6.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Express leaves at 3.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 7.15 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10.30 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.) G. C. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington. All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers. Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York. Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia. ☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST. The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public. For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West. The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock. And good accommodations with usual privileges to persons traveling in charge thereof. FREIGHTS. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by railroad direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies. ☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." [illegible] Philadelphia. MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore. LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEACH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. [ENO]CH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't., Altoona.

1861.—BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities. Train leaving Chicago at 7.45 P. M., Detroit at 7.45 A. M., arrives at Buffalo at 4.30 P. M., New York at 6.00 A. M., Boston at 2.30 P. M., connecting with New York Central at Buffalo and New York & Erie trains going East. Tickets for this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot. R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager. A. FELL, Traffic Sup't, Buffalo.

## Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot as follows: Day Express and Mail at 8:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Night Express at 8:15 daily, (except Saturday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, at 4:35 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Trains arrive from St. Louis at 8:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.) Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9:20 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.) my13 R. R. MASON, Sup't.

## Lake Transportation.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—THE PROPELLOR BACKUS Will run during the ensuing season from Dock 227 and 232, on South Water street. For Ports on Lake Superior. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 226 and 232 South Water street, or to Capt. CHAS. CHILDS, on board. my8e671-3m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, AND WESTERN EXPRESS 1861. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Michigan Central Railroads, Numbering 25 first class staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 180 Canal Boats, Of the largest Class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage. THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

*The Upper Lake Line Daily.*

| W. T. Co. STEAMERS. | B. C. & C. LINE STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Tonawanda, | Fountain City, |
| Free State, | Wenona, |
| Mohawk, | Mendota, |
| Plymouth, | Evergreen City, |
| Neptune, | Galena, |
| May Flower, | Chicago. |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

*The Detroit Line Daily.*

Via North Shore Direct.

| W. T. Co. STEAMERS. | W. T. Co. STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Missouri, | Dunkirk, |
| Illinois, | Concord, |
| | Omar Pasha. |

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

*Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.*

CENTRAL RAILROAD STEAMERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Equator, | Equinox, |
| Araxes, | Euphrates, |
| Eclipse, | Comet, |
| Rocket, | Marquette, |
| Cuyahoga, | Oronte. |

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, Office foot of Michigan street.

*Cleveland and Erie Line.*

W. T. Co. STEAMERS. Mary Stewart, Saginaw. Leaving Erie Basin at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to T. D. DOLE, Agent, foot of Michigan street, and at the W. T. Co.'s Offices, Erie Basin.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, Freight Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House, N. York. A. COLSON, [illegible]. S. G. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y. S. G. CHASE, Agent, 181 River street, Troy, N. Y. A. A. GRISWOLD, Freight Agent, 181 River street, Troy, N. Y. J. J. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich. J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. W. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass. JNO. ALLEN, Jr., Pres. Manager, Erie Basin, Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. J. W. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis. RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents, ap6-e457-3m Foot of State street Chicago.

1861. 1861. THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports. Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points. At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad. And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. ☞ Through freights subject to but one transhipment. ☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West. AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES. J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York. J. L. WARNER, No. 2 Coenties Slip, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 95 State street, Boston. C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y. CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y. WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio. E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis. TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis. PELTON & BREED, Cleveland. MATHER & CO., Chicago. ap6e458-6m

BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HUNTER, | 580 tons | Capt. Dickson, |
| EDITH, | 549 tons | Capt. L. Hunt, |
| ONTONAGON, | 587 tons | Capt. B. Wilkins, |
| SUN, | 549 tons | Capt. Jones, |

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R., of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care. ☞ Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports, will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 3 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., mh9e204-3m Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle-st.

## To Shippers.

1861. TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. Time and Insurance Saved VIA CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA And Gt. Western Railway Line. Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and PROPERTY of all kinds via this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, Ogdensburgh, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce. Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, my1-e465-3m Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

## Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals, with every article in their line. AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. oc13-e223-1y JULIUS BAUER.

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Chicago Tribune
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

## THE CITY.

☞ The Concert and Strawberry Festival heretofore postponed will take place at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening.

VOLUNTEERS FOR ST. LOUIS.—Capt. Rowland leaves, this morning, with a company of volunteers for Col. F. P. Blair's Missouri Volunteers.

FILLING THEIR PLACES.—We learn that at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, the Fifth Regiment takes the place of the First Regiment, elsewhere noticed in detail as ordered into active service.

THE HECKER JAEGERS.—The Hecker Jaegers are erecting a comfortable board barracks at Cottage Grove, and two companies are there in possession of the same, Lieut. Busso taking down company G, on Saturday evening.

THE ZOUAVES.—The Zouave companies A, B and D will not, it is thought as a whole, go into camp here, as their furlough is so brief.—A portion of them, of companies B and D, will pitch their tents to-day at Douglas Grove.—These companies expect to remain here only until the middle of the present week.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.—Those wishing to enlist in a company officered by the old Ellsworth Zouave Cadets, can have a chance. Capt. James V. Guthrie's company has been accepted, and will start for Springfield on Wednesday night of the present week. A few more good men wanted. Capt. Guthrie's office is at the old Cadet's Armory, corner of State and Randolph streets.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO AND CHICAGO & CINCINNATI R. R.'s.—We are indebted to these lines of travel for Cincinnati papers, delivered at 6:40 P. M. on the day of publication. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road has now a new and shorter connection to New York *via* Harrisburg and Allentown, Pa. See special advertisement in another column.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—There were interesting services at the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Humphrey's,) yesterday afternoon, in observance of their annual Sunday School Anniversary. The several Mission schools connected with this church attended in full numbers, joined by the Central School, and the house was filled with a happy throng of children. Rev. Mr. Humphrey made an address, followed by remarks by other gentlemen, and the occasion, like all its predecessors, was one long to be remembered.

THE STURGES RIFLES UNDER ORDERS.—The Sturges Rifles, Capt. Steel, bearing the name of, and finely equipped by the Messrs. Sturges of this city, have received orders to report to Gen. McClellan, as the following from the War office shows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 5th, 1861.

The volunteer company now organized at Chicago, called the "Sturges Rifle Corps," may forthwith report to Major General McClellan, be mustered into the service of the United States, and attached to any corps under his command.

By special order of the President,
Signed, SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

Their camp at Cottage Grove will be immediately broken up, and the gallant corps off for the wars.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Bremner of the Highland Guards, now stationed at Springfield, arrived in our city yesterday. He has with him the Treasury Warrants for the discharged men, who can get them by calling at the Recruiting office, Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets. He returns to Springfield on Wednesday evening. There are still vacancies for a few good men to fill up the company, which is accepted for the war. The boys are now uniformed and in good spirits. Those joining will be uniformed immediately on arriving at the rendezvous.

THE TREMONT HOUSE NEWS ROOM, &C.—Among the completed portion of the Tremont House improvement, none is more creditable than the entirely rearranged and rejuvenated Cigar Stand and News Room of James Duffey, just north of the Dearborn street entrance. Mr. Duffy, the present proprietor, is well known in this trade to all our city readers, as his little Punch in the green and buttons is a familiar sight to all who pass through South Clark street.

Both these establishments are to be maintained at the highest point of excellence as regards stock, Mr. Duffy dealing largely in the choicest brands of imported cigars, and other forms of the weed of the best and most noted varieties. As a natural and accustomed adjunct of the hotel cigar stand, the news counter of Mr. Duffy will be second to none in the city as regards fresh news literature and the latest dailies of the chief cities. We commenced to write only of changes made, we have wandered a little from our intent, for as to enterprise and skill in securing various descriptions of stock there will be no change made from what has become proverbial with Mr. Duffy.

### Farewell to Old Trinity.

The congregation of Trinity Church being about to occupy their new edifice on Jackson, near Michigan avenue, the services held in their present house of worship on Madison street, last evening, partook of a farewell character, and in this view were rendered deeply impressive. The discourse by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Pratt, was from the text, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest"—Ex. 33: 14, and this promise to Moses was made the theme of an address replete with Christian exhortation and instruction. Mr. Pratt was aided in the introductory exercises by several of the brother clergy, and at the close, the congregation joined in a hymn suited for the occasion, with the doxology of Old Hundred. The new church on Jackson street will be occupied next Sabbath morning for the first time, although the formal dedication is delayed for the present, and before which event the organ, not now in its place, will probably have been received.

### ANOTHER BARREL MYSTERY.

#### Body of a Supposed Murdered Man found in the Lake.

Yesterday, (Sunday morning) as two Scotchmen were rowing a boat in the Illinois Central railroad basin they found a half submerged barrel floating in the water. After testing it, they found it to contain something of weight and it was taken ashore.

The men then knocked the head in and were horrified at finding the dismembered remains of a man. The barrel was a common flour barrel, with the brand "Richmond Mills." It had evidently been fastened to weights, the rope lashing of which had worn loose.

The remains were much decomposed, but were believed to be established as those of a full grown man. The skull was fractured. The trunk showed a bullet hole in the breast. Both legs were cut off, this roughly done, and by no expert.

Coroner James, whose attention was immediately called to the matter, took charge of the remains, and will commence a rigid examination to-day. It is scarcely possible but that some fearful crime has thus been brought to light.

### The Zouave Regiment.

A gallant Michigan regiment has already won laurels at the seat of war on the seaboard. Ere this issue of the paper reaches our city readers, Col. Starkweather's fine Wisconsin regiment will have passed through this city, en route for the field of operations in Virginia. The President's own State has as yet no representation among the brave regiments summoned to the vicinity of the Capital.

This is not long to be delayed, however. Indeed assurances have been already obtained from the War Department which give confidence to those urging the measure, that nothing would be more willingly accepted, nor could at this time come in more appropriately than a full and well equipped regiment from Illinois. And this should be the Zouave Regiment now comprising seven or eight filled companies, with the certainty that the balance could be made up at a week's notice.

Any regiment sent from Illinois should be one well drilled, thoroughly appointed.—There are no finer companies now under arms than Zouaves A and B, and the two Highland companies, the Guards and Rifles, associated with them. And material equally fine awaits being joined to them. Our city would have a pride in seeing them take the field, appointed splendidly in every respect. The work could be all accomplished in two week's time and our boys under way for the seat of operations in Virginia. They would constitute troops we need not hesitate to place beside those from any of the loyal States, or *opposed to* any from the New Dahomey. The matter is justly exciting much attention here, and that will come from it which will redound to the credit of the State. Why cannot the Sturges Rifle Corps be incorporated with this regiment.

## Gallant Wisconsin in the Field.

### DEPARTURE OF HER FIRST REGIMENT EAST.

### Their Farewell at Milwaukee.

### ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL.

### Reception and Dinner at Kenosha.

### APPEARANCE AND OUTFIT OF THE TROOPS.

### Their Transit Through Chicago.

The First Regiment Wisconsin State Volunteers, Col. J. C. Starkweather commanding, passed through this city last evening, en-route for the seat of war in Virginia, under orders from the War Department.

This fine Regiment is made up of picked companies from various points in Wisconsin. One of these was from the city of Rockford in our own State. They have been for six weeks past in quarters at Camp Scott undergoing active drill and thorough preparation for soldier's duty, and at the same time the work of their complete outfit made rapid progress, and reached completeness early last week. The men were thus in readiness to go on call, and eager for a summons to the Eastern field of active operations.

On Friday night Col. Starkweather received a dispatch from Gen. King, from Washington. "Go forward with your Regiment to Harrisburg at once."

The effect upon the Regiment was a thrilling one, and all Milwaukee was astir forthwith. It was decided that the troops should leave on Sunday, yesterday, at noon. Throughout Saturday the scene at Camp Scott and in all parts of the city of Milwaukee was something remarkable. Such leave takings, such haste of final preparations, such pressing upon the brave fellows, of gifts and presents in number and quantity that would, if taken along, have bankrupted the forces of the Quartermaster. Such enthusiasm everywhere, such a zeal on the part of everybody to aid in the departure and further the comfort of the troops, was something noteworthy, and yet in this new era of brave and generous deeds, we have ceased to wonder at, but not to admire these things.

The regiment were ready at noon of yesterday for their departure, and all Milwaukee turned out at Camp Scott to speed their parting. It was a novel Sunday scene, and an impressive one. Thousands on thousands of all classes and ages clustered thickly about the regiment, and the parting was most memorable.

His Excellency Gov. Randall was present at the railroad station to bid the boys farewell in the name of the gallant State of Wisconsin, and as the regiment drew up about him, at the cars in readiness to bear them to a distant State on a war-errand, the silence was eloquent and full of feeling, which was broken by the Governor in his brief and eloquent farewell address.

GOVERNOR RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

The speaker said the time had come when these troops were called to do active duty. The Government calls you to its aid. We all feel the sadness of the hour and the errand, but the times that have fallen to us require that we should meet it manfully. I have in this regiment many personal friends. I know that they, I am confident that all of you are marshalled here to-day, and to-day go forward at the call of duty, and to the field of battle, not as hirelings for the poor bribe of your monthly pay, but urged by a high purpose to do duty. You go to represent the loyalty of your State. You go to declare that Wisconsin is true to the Union.

It is with an honest pride we send you forth to aid in the protection of our institutions, the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of the laws. This is your purpose and your errand, to swell the ranks of its defenders and maintain the integrity of the Government; a government the wisest and best the world ever saw. The people in their majesty require and demand that this Government be not broken up that this glorious Union be not dissolved. The State of Wisconsin asks you to do your duty, and asks it with a confidence in you, that you will be her faithful and true representatives in declaring her loyalty and fidelity to the laws. In her name, I bid you farewell.

At the close of these brief remarks, imperfectly given in the above abstract, three cheers were raised for the gallant Governor himself, three more for the noble State he worthily represents, and three for Milwaukee, with a final three rousing cheers for the friends who were assembled to witness the departure. These cheers were returned with vast enthusiasm by the spectators. Traces of deep feeling were every where apparent. There were partings such as require stout hearts and true loyalty to sustain. There were many eyes unused to tears that were suffused on this occasion.

The troops embarked in an immense special train on the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad, drawn by two fine engines, and consisting of seventeen passenger cars, two baggage cars, and five freight cars. The troops were all on board and the train safely under way at two o'clock, P. M.

This fine regiment possessed an equipment that is most creditable to our sister State, and such as must set our own Illinois looking to her laurels. Col. Starkweather is a lawyer of Milwaukee, long the commander of the Milwaukee Light Guard, a capital officer and disciplinarian. The following companies compose his Regiment, the First of the Wisconsin State Volunteer, all enlisted for the war:

FIRST REGIMENT W. S. V.

Col. J. C. STARKWEATHER, Commanding.
Aid—Capt S. W. BROOKS.
Lieut. Col.—L. C. HARRIS.
Major—D. H. LANE.
Adjutant—A. R. Chapin.
Quartermaster—D. W. Keyes.
Assistant Quartermaster—Harry Bingham.
Quartermaster's Clerk—W. H. Starkweather.
Commissary—W. J. Plews.
Assistant Commissary—C. Fairchild.
REGIMENTAL BAND.—Capt. E. F. Seovall, 17 pieces of field music, 10 drummers, 7 fifers, 7 tents.
COMPANY A.—Capt. G. B. Bingham, Lieut. C. D. Dudley, Ensign G. F. Williams; 77 privates; 13 tents for privates, 2 tents for captain and officers.
COMPANY B.—Capt. H. A. Mitchell, Lieut. E. D. Luxton, Ensign H. L. Brayers; 75 privates; 14 tents.
COMPANY C.—Capt. O. B. Twogood, Lieut. J. C. Adams, Ensign S. C. Tyler; 65 privates; 13 tents.
COMPANY D.—Capt. Puis Dieher, Lieut. J. C. G. Hartlert, Ensign Adam Bingerhermer; 74 privates; 13 tents.
COMPANY E.—Capt. G. E. Bryant, Lieut. W. H. Plunkett, Ensign W. H. Miller; 73 privates; 13 tents.
COMPANY F.—Capt. Wm. M. Clarke, 1st Lieut. T. P. Northup, Ensign N. W. Smith. 76 privates, 13 tents.
COMPANY G.—Capt. D. C. McVean, 1st Lieut. W. W. Elliot, Ensign Levi Howland. 75 privates, 14 tents.
COMPANY H.—Capt. W. George, 1st Lieut. P. Horwith, Ensign C. Sarnow. 75 privates, 14 tents.
COMPANY I.—Capt. J. V. McCall, Lieut. T. S. Green, Ensign Henry Decker. 78 privates, 14 tents.
COMPANY K.—Capt. C. Fairchilds, Lieut. D. C. Poole, Ensign T. E. Proudfoot. 76 privates, 14 tents.

The regiment are thoroughly equipped. Their arms are the Minie musket. Their tents are the French Crimean pattern, of excellent and durable material. They carry with them a fine six pounder brass field piece with a squad that know well how to handle it. Their regimental band is a very fine one. The uniforms of the regiment are all alike, frock coat and pants of dark gray cloth, with fatigue caps of the same. Further, all the men were supplied with the useful havelocks by the generous services of the ladies of Milwaukee and Madison.

The men are all in the best of health. Three experienced medical men, Surgeons White, Dixon and Crugan accompany them, and their hospital outfit is of the choicest and most complete description.

Leaving Milwaukee, as stated, at 2 P. M., the train made a brief stop at Racine for wood and water, and came through to Kenosha, reaching that place at 4¼ o'clock, P. M. The whole of that beautiful little city seemed to have spontaneously turned out in welcome. Matron and maid, and manhood, children, all and everybody, from the grave clergy to the liveliest and lowest of the flock, vied with one another in attention to the troops.

The regiment disembarking, marched in good order to the City Park under escort of a large force of the Citizens' Home Guard, which latter kept an open area about long lines of well-spread tables, supplied by the ladies, and here Colonel Starkweather led his regiment gallantly to the attack.

Let it be written that the attack was unsuccessful; bastion after bastion of ham and beef and sandwiches, huge parapets of fowl, brimming moats of coffee, and high piled towers of bread and butter were carried by these troops, but the ladies of Kenosha were too well supplied for defeat, and when the last soldier rested from very satiety, there was still a banquet left. And now went the ladies at work with a will. How they made packages of sandwiches and rolled up tempting bits of tongue and chicken, and searched out vacancies in knapsacks wherein to bestow the same. A large quantity of ale and lager beer had been provided, but to the credit of Colonel Starkweather and his men be it said that not a glass was drawn. "No, boys, it is Sunday; let us observe it so far, at least;" and they did. All was decorum and order, and there was plenty of deep and welling feeling everywhere apparent.

When the fall of Sumpter was first announced D. C. McVean, a printer in Kenosha, threw down his "stick" and swore not to set another type until the business was settled. He enlisted a company, and Captain McVean and "Company G" as residents of Kenosha were manifestly yesterday the center of the warmest and most touching demonstrations, and some of these affected the eyes of one onlooker, as our reporter attests.

After the little episode at Kenosha, the troops were again under way. They received a noisy welcome at Waukegan, and reached this city about 7 P. M. Their transit through this city was one of the marked events since the opening of the war. After a necessary delay for the handling and transfer of freight they formed in full platoons, and headed by their fine regimental band, led off by a large impromptu escort of our Home Guard, took their way across the city to the Michigan Southern Railroad depot.

This whole march of a little over a mile was an immense ovation. The streets were lined with thousands of spectators who filled the air with cheers as these splendid troops passed through. On every hand they were praised both for their equipment and fine drill. Their platoon marching was excellent.

They go forward by M. S. R. R. to Toledo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, thence to Harrisburgh, where they will be mustered into service and take the field at once. They do credit, high credit to their noble State. They will never disgrace her.

The troops went forward at 11 o'clock, P. M., last evening, in a special train of twenty-five cars. We are requested to state that friends of the volunteers may reach them with letters and packages, by addressing them, company named in full, in the care of "D. W. Keyes, Quartermaster First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Harrisburg, Pa."

### The Regiment for Illinois.

The presence and transit of the splendid body of Wisconsin troops, one thousand strong, through this city last evening, set enthusiasm immediately ablaze, and on every hand awakened a determination that Illinois shall not be behind in this matter.

Her regiment must go forward speedily, and in no respect be surpassed by any in the field. Acting under this wish and intent, several prominent citizens last evening telegraphed to Gov. Yates, asking in behalf of Chicago, that the regiment to be sent from Illinois be ordered into camp here, where it will be the special pride of our citizens to attend to all matters of equipment in the minutest detail and secure these in all perfection.

As it is probable that a large share of this regiment will be troops from our own city, there is a peculiar propriety in this request. It matters not, however, from what part of the State this Illinois regiment is taken, let Chicago have the opportunity to make its outfit commensurate with the pride our citizens justly feel in this matter. We trust to hear that Gov. Yates will grant this request and establish this camp at once.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL.—The remains of private W. H. Allen of Zouave company D., Capt. Colby's command, which were brought to this city by his corps on Friday morning were followed to their last resting place at Rose Hill. The Zouaves formed at their armory at 1 o'clock, P. M., and marched to the Milwaukee depot, where they took a special train to the Cemetery, leaving the city at 2, P. M., Saturday. The mother of the deceased soldier, and several of his relatives who reside in this city, were in the cortege. Rev. E. M. Boring of the M. E. Church, officiated in impressive religious services, and delivered a very excellent and patriotic address to the corps. A large number of spectators were present.

IRISH BRIGADE—ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY FROM DETROIT.—Yesterday, (Sunday) morning, at 6 o'clock the Jackson Guards, Capt. McDermott, commanding, arrived in this city by Michigan Central from Detroit. They came to join the Irish Brigade, and were received by a handsome escort of the latter, at the Lake Shore depot, and conducted to their quarters in Barracks on Polk street. They are a fine looking body of men, unequipped, but excellent material for soldiers.

CHILDREN LOST.—Lost, a little girl named Limberg, 2 years old; blue cape, Shaker bonnet lined with blue. Residence, 339 North LaSalle street.

Lost, a boy 2 years old; bare-headed and bare-footed; light vest and pants. Parents reside at 178 Madison street, opposite LaSalle street.

### THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

#### A Novel War Appropriation.

During several days of last week the Board of Supervisors of this county were in session, adjourning finally on Saturday afternoon. They transacted quite a variety of important business noted elsewhere, but no action taken by them is more timely and creditable than the unanimous passage of the following order reported by the committee to whom were referred the petition for the equipment of the Irish Brigade and the German Hecker Jaeger Regiment:

ORDERED, That a tax of one mill be assessed upon each dollar of the taxable property of Cook county for the year 1861, and that the proceeds of this tax be applied to the sustenance of the Regiments, until mustered into service, and for their uniforms and equipments; that the expenses incurred shall not exceed the tax; that a committee of three shall be appointed by the Chair, who shall constitute a committee for the disbursement of the amount collected; that the committee shall draw orders upon the County Clerk, who shall draw county orders upon the Treasurer; that no uniforms or equipments shall be furnished the regiments until they are mustered into service; that the proper vouchers and certificates shall be given by the officers of the Regiments, and that these orders shall be filed in the Clerk's office and duplicates forwarded to the War Department at Washington, that they may be refunded by the General Government; that the committee confer with the Representative in Congress to use his efforts for the passage of an act to refund, and that the appropriation be in lieu of the $2 50 per month set apart by the army regulations for uniforming soldiers; that the orders be drawn in sums of not less than $10 nor more than $500, one half in sums not less than $5; that the committee be authorized to discontinue the appropriation for subsistence of the regiments at their discretion; that the sums paid for each uniform be as nearly equal as possible.

This one mill tax on the county valuation of a little over thirty millions of dollars will yield a handsome sum, ample for the purpose named. We shall be prepared to see the Common Council defer their own action in this matter until some other call, as three fourths or more of this county war appropriation is paid by Chicago residents and property owners.

This will give a sum enough for putting both these fine regiments on an immediate war footing, and placing them in the field well appointed for service. This is handsomely done by the patriotic Board and will receive the praise of all our citizens. It was received on Saturday by manifestations of the greatest satisfaction by these gallant regiments themselves, who ask for nothing better than to be equipped and set at work, and as provided for in this generous appropriation the work will at once go forward.

The Committee appointed by the Board are Messrs. A. H. Burley, George Strong, V. E. Rosco and A. G. Throop. To them alone belongs the power to contract and disburse under this appropriation which will give from $12,000 to $15,000 to each Regiment. This fact should be understood by all parties desirous of contracts or portions of contracts under this appropriation, who should see that they are duly authorized by the Committee.

Capitalists will not need our assurance that the county orders based on this appropriation form an investment of the best class, the levy having been already made and the tax set aside to meet the same. The greatest activity will forthwith prevail in the equipment of the two gallant regiments formed respectively from our German and Irish fellow-citizens.

### The Board of Supervisors.

At their late session, in addition to matters elsewhere noticed the following general business was transacted:

Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late J. D. Owen, Esq., one of the body, were passed unanimously, and his place on the Judiciary Committee was filled by Supr. Cornell.

A claim of $50 was allowed to Coroner James, express charges connected with the Lady Elgin disaster.

Ten copies of "Haines' New Compilation of Township Organization" were ordered for each town in the county.

The Board of Police Commissioners were authorized to appoint thirty trusty men, whose duty it shall be to watch and protect the State Fair grounds during the holding of the Fair next September.

An order was passed to build a barn on the County farm at a cost not to exceed $350.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator Douglas were passed unanimously.

The County Treasurer made a statement to the Board that he was unable at present to make a report, as it would take him from thirty to sixty days to make out a balance sheet of the County tax sales. At the last meeting of the Board there were $9000 in the Treasury; he had paid the bills of March, $15,000, principle and interest, and there was enough in the Treasury to meet the expenses of the present Board.

The School Commissioners made a report showing an excellent condition of the County Schools.

## MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1861.

This has been a gloomy week. The death of Senator Douglas seemed to infuse dark forbodings into business generally; not that such an event ordinarily has so wide an influence, but everybody seemed oppressed with the question, what great calamity shall be the next to fall upon us?

An uneasy feeling was manifest all the week in regard to the railroad values of Illinois currency, and it culminated to-day in a serious decline on former prices. The brokers bought it in the morning at 10 per cent. discount on railway values for coin; but towards the close sales were made at 20 per cent. below. The railways, after consultation, put down the price to the following figures. The banks in the 80 and 90 cent lists were put down to 75; those in the 70 cent list to 55; those in the 60 to 50, and those in the 40 cent list to 40 cents. As everybody has a list and its republication would occupy considerable space, let this paragraph be cut out and pasted to each list and all will know what value the railways have now fixed to "stump-tail."

We are requested to state that these values are fixed upon them more to prevent their being offered, than as an index to what the bills are really worth. The railroads don't want them. The three great eastern lines, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago; the Mich. Southern, the Mich. Central and the Lake Transportation Companies, take only coin or its equivalent. This of course is the final, death blow to "stump-tail."—It must henceforth be consigned to the tender mercies of the brokers, and the public know full well that they are "*cruel.*" The TRIBUNE can take it only for what we can sell it for from day to day. We hope our distant and country subscribers will remit bills of the State Banks of Iowa, Indiana or Ohio, or the bills of other sound Northern specie-paying banks. Let our friends, if possible, spare us the trouble of converting this stuff—the thing has become a decided annoyance.

The banks as yet are selling very little exchange. They are engaged principally in settling with depositors, and considerable is doing in that direction. They hold exchange nominally at par @ 1 per cent, premium for bank bills, according to the funds offered. For coin they draw at ⅛ per cent. premium. Outside, exchange rules at ¼@⅜ per cent. premium for good specie-paying currency, and par @ 1 per cent. discount for coin. Gold is easier.

HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.—This large and very respectable Banking House, for the safety of all, and especially their smaller depositors, have issued the following card:

TO OUR DEPOSITORS.

We beg to inform our business friends that we have concluded, for the protection of our creditors, especially those of the poorer classes, to liquidate our business. During the last three weeks we have paid over $300,000 of our liabilities, and have yet sufficient cash means at our disposal to enable us, under ordinary circumstances, to sustain ourselves during the present crisis.

Owing, as we do, a considerable amount in small sums to the laboring classes, and funds being at present mainly withdrawn by our heavier depositors, we believe, that considerations both of justice and humanity demand, that we should, first of all, satisfy the claims of those, who in times like the present, deprived, even temporarily, of their savings, might be exposed to actual suffering.

We have made provisions by which we are enabled to pay immediately all small amounts, deposited in the savings department. Though our losses have been heavy, our books still show a handsome surplus, and though under the circumstances many of our bills receivable will necessarily fall short, we trust to have the ability, as certainly we have the honest intention, of meeting all our liabilities at no remote time.

Believing that we can far better and far more economically adjust our own affairs than others, and trusting that we are entitled not only to the sympathy, but also to the confidence of our creditors, we desire to avoid the necessity of an assignment, and would ask the patience of our heavy depositors for a short time, assuring them, *that under all circumstances*, in liquidating our affairs, *we shall be governed by the strictest honor and integrity.* HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.

Arrangements are made by which the smaller certificates of deposit made in coin will be paid off at once, and we have no doubt whatever, that Gov. Hoffman and his associates will do all in their power to mete out equal and exact justice to all their creditors. The public, in common with ourselves, will deeply regret the necessity which has forced this house into liquidation.

STATE TREASURY ORDERS.—The companies recently arrived here from Springfield were paid off in State Treasury orders, understood to be payable in coin in July, from the proceeds of the new State loan. At Springfield they were gladly taken at par for bills of troops and goods, and an order for $11 would readily command $10 in gold. We understand that the brokers are offering to buy them at a shave of 25@35 per cent. Rather a large difference, that, between Chicago and Springfield. The "boys" ought not to be skinned at that rate.

THE BANK COMMISSIONERS.—It is to be regretted that the Bank Commissioners have adjourned without making a call upon all the banks to make good their securities. It is understood, however, that they have issued a very suggestive circular, stating that a call will be speedily made unless prompt measures are adopted on the part of owners to "foot up." It is to be hoped that the hint will have the desired effect. If not, it will be the imperative duty of the Bank Commissioners to make an early call on short time, and give the people access to the bonds of the banks, so that they can be wound up in a summary manner.

STOCKS.—Evening dispatches to Saltonstall & Co., No. 24 Clark street, report the closing prices as follows, N. Y. Central, 71¼; Galena, 56¾; Rock Island, 32¾; Burlington, 53; Ill. Central, 63; Tennessee, 38; Missouri, 37; Virginia, 43¼. The market closed firm.

SPECIE COMING.—The New York *Evening Post* of Thursday says:—"The receipts of specie at this port from England within the past twenty-four hours, have exceeded *two and a quarter millions of dollars*. The City of Washington brought $1,000,000 at noon yesterday, and the Australasian, which arrived at a late hour yesterday afternoon, brought the very heavy shipment of $1,269,274." The country never had as much specie as it has now; and as our imports are very small, it must continue to arrive in large quantities. There is no reason in the world why the West should not share in this golden harvest. She has the corn, the wheat, and the provisions that are worth the gold, and our people can have it by rigidly demanding it.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—The agency of the Bank of Upper Canada in Windsor is to be discontinued. It was the first bank agency established there, and has been in operation for the past nine years. The agency of the Commercial Bank will remove from its present locality to the building now occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada.—*Detroit Paper.*

ONE CHICAGO BANK WITHOUT STUMP-TAIL.—We are glad to notice that the Illinois Savings Institution, of which Ex-Mayor John C. Haines is President, deals only in par funds. It has not a dollar of "stump-tail" on hand, and don't mean to have. Under his management this institution is growing rapidly in public confidence.

WISCONSIN "STUMP-TAIL."—The Watertown (Wis.) *Republican* has the following sensible article, which the farmers of that State will do well to heed:

Wisconsin currency doesn't seem to be in very good odor with the people now, which, in view of the heavy losses that have recently been sustained on it, is not a matter of any great surprise. We notice a call for a meeting of the farmers of Dodge county, at Juneau, on the 11th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of refusing to sell their produce for anything but coin. Meetings of a similar character have recently been held in Dane, Rock, Grant, and other counties, and the inference is fair that the same feeling will extend to other localities, and such conventions as we speak of become general throughout the State.

Farmers are justified in demanding an equivalent for their produce, *which is worth what it purports to be*, and we do not blame them for refusing to sell upon any other terms. But we think it would be just as well for them, if not better, as it certainly would be for the business interests of the country, if they should not insist upon so radical a change as the one they propose to adopt. Let them continue to take Wisconsin currency, *but only at what it is worth in exchange on New York*, which is the same thing as coin, and while they are doing a perfectly safe business they are not hampering in the least the purchase and shipment of grain as they might otherwise do. It is not an easy matter to bring the bullion here to move the wheat yet left in Wisconsin, nor is it necessary. It is not that that is wanted. The great difficulty is that we are taking for a dollar what is worth only a little over ninety cents; and if the people who have it in their power will only protest against it, and demand that the "rags" known as Wisconsin currency, by courtesy called money, shall be taken at what they are worth intrinsically, be it forty, fifty or seventy-five cents on the dollar as the case may be, the difficulty will soon be got along with. So long as the system now in vogue is continued money matters will not get any better. It must be changed or the losses that have already been occasioned by bank failures will prove to have been "but a drop in the bucket."

CANADIAN CURRENCY.—To-day we saw a pile of $35,000 of Montreal Bank bills—which are good for the gold whenever presented. We understand that another parcel equally large and good will follow in a few days.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 8, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wh't, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Lake | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| By Canal | 510 | 400 | 84885 | 23500 | 1990 | .... |
| G.&C.U.R.R. | 1698 | 60533 | 22854 | 1548 | 2316 | .... |
| C.&R.I.R.R. | 1390 | 13650 | 13650 | .... | .... | .... |
| I.C.R.R. | 705 | 7700 | 11200 | 350 | .... | .... |
| C.B.&Q.R.R. | 1269 | 7744 | 20738 | 618 | .... | 1516 |
| C.&N.W.R.R. | 2602 | 23876 | 54 | 4662 | 1846 | .... |
| C.A.&St.L.R.R. | .... | 2650 | 17407 | .... | 1050 | .... |
| Total | 8074 | 116353 | 179758 | 30678 | 7202 | 1516 |

| | Tallow lbs. | Cattle No. | Hides lbs. | High-wines brls. | Live Hogs No. | Pot's bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Canal | .... | .... | 675 | 320 | .... | 750 |
| G.&C.U.R.R. | .... | 260 | 6650 | 30 | .... | 3109 |
| C.&R.I.R.R. | .... | 81 | .... | 32 | 14 | .... |
| I.C.R.R. | .... | 32 | 800 | .... | 100 | 300 |
| C.B.&Q.R.R. | 5132 | 142 | 14654 | .... | 98 | .... |
| C.&N.W.R.R. | .... | 47 | .... | .... | 98 | 1391 |
| C.A.&St.L.R.R. | .... | 16 | 4313 | 20 | .... | .... |
| Total | 5132 | 581 | 25892 | 442 | 312 | 5450 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Flour, brls. | Wh't, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | B'rly bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Buffalo | 3700 | 103472 | 27642 | 52752 | .... | 12400 |
| To Oswego | .... | 26800 | 25800 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Ogdensb'g | 2500 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| To Pt. Colborn | .... | .... | 35862 | .... | .... | .... |
| To Kingston | .... | .... | 53803 | .... | .... | .... |
| Port Sarnia | 2188 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 8388 | 130272 | 143598 | 52752 | .... | 12400 |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 8.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, bu | 44,545 | Lumber, ft | 284,211 |
| Oats bu | 8,000 | Shingles, no | 12,000 |
| Wheat bu | 400 | Lath, no | 37,000 |
| Flour, brls | 510 | Posts | 300 |
| Potatoes bu | 750 | Salt, brls | 30 |
| Hides no | 675 | Pork, brls | 74 |
| Highwines, brls | 220 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 7.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, bu | 104,743 | Lumber, ft | 464,850 |
| Oats, bu | 15,500 | Shingles, no | 6,000 |
| Rye, bu | 1,990 | | |
| Coal, tons | 134 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 7.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 270,000 | Corn, bu | 44,043 |
| Wood, cords | 20 | Wheat, " | 23,700 |
| Coal, tons | 200 | Oats, " | 47,283 |
| Fish, hf bbls. | 297 | Lumber, ft | 30,000 |
| Apples, bbls | 170 | | |

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE JUNE 8.

| Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, ft | 1,220,000 | Corn, bu | 141,784 |
| Shingles, no | 888,000 | Wheat, " | 44,667 |
| Lath, " | 223,000 | Rye, bu | 9,526 |
| Staves, " | 175,000 | | |
| Coal, tons | 503 | | |
| Wood, cords | 395 | | |
| Fish, pkgs | 156 | | |

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day; but under less favorable news from New York, there was rather a dull feeling in the general markets. Wheat opened with a fair inquiry and a steady market, but before the close a decline of 2@3c took place, with sales of about 50,000 bushels, at 74c for N W Club; 73@74c for No 1 Spring; and 60c for Rejected. There was but a limited inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull—with light transactions at $3.75@3.90 for good and Spring extras. Corn was steady and quiet, with sales of about 65,000 bushels, at 26½c for River Yellow afloat; 24½@25½c for Canal and River afloat; 22½@23c for Mixed in store; 19c for Rejected in store—the market closing dull and heavy. Oats were in fair request and steady, with sales of about 10,000 bushels at 15c for No 1 store. Rye, 35c for No 1 store. Highwines continue dull and entirely nominal. There is nothing doing in provisions.

The receipts of Live Stock—especally Beef Cattle—were very large to-day, and both Cattle and Hogs were dull. Beeves declined ⅛@¼c ℔ lb—fair to prime selling at $2.75@3.25. Live Hogs are also very dull at $3.00@3.15—closing with a drooping tendency.

Freights were easier to-day—the rates being 6@6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 5@5½c for corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne.

### Commercial Circulars by the Australasian.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Beef is in steady demand at full prices. There is not much doing in pork, but prices are pretty firmly maintained. Bacon continues extremely dull, and the few sales reported this week are mostly at a decline of 1s per cwt. Cheese—A large business has been done this week, the sales amounting to about 10 000 boxes, at irregular and lower prices. A very heavy decline has to be noticed in the value of the finer qualities of butter, but for the lowest descriptions and grease, there has been more inquiry. Lard is quite neglected, and our quotations are only nominal.

TALLOW—Has again declined 6d to 1s per cwt., 53s to 58s 6d being the value of American.

BREADSTUFFS—With extremely favorable weather, and liberal imports of all articles, but excessive of Indian corn, the trade has ruled very dull, with a downward tendency in prices. At Tuesday's market only a very retail business was done in wheat at a decline of 1d to 2d per cental. Flour was very dull, and fully 6d per brl lower. Indian corn was pressingly offered, and declined 9d per qr. At to-day's market transactions in wheat and flour were too insignificant to cause an alteration in quotations, but had buyers appeared, they could readily have supplied themselves on easier terms. The immense supplies of Indian corn, with considerable pressure to sell, caused a further decline of 1s to 1s 6d per qu., mixed being freely offered at 32s 6d per qr., but even at this decline buyers acted with extreme caution, being confident that much lower prices must shortly rule.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

GLASGOW, May 24, 1861.

PROVISIONS—Small sales of "Sample & Son's" India mess beef at 102s 6d. A trifling enquiry for pork at about our quotations. Bacon is still slow of sale, and our quotations are difficult to make. Some fine shoulders brought 42s ex quay. Some enquiry for good cheese, but none here. Grease butter sells at 45s for good original. Lard—Very little passing in it, and our quotations are quite nominal.

TALLOW—No sales that we heard this week. Market looks like declining.

BREADSTUFFS—A week of splendid weather for the country has had a depressing effect on the corn market. The arrivals are fair for the season of the year, and millers and dealers show no disposition to go into stock. A few sales were made ex quay early in the week at 27s 3d to 27s 6d for Chicago, 28s Milwaukee, 28s 6d amber Iowa, and 30s for red Western; but to-day our lowest quotations would be about the mark to get on with quantity. Flour is in few hands, and brings our quotations steadily. Indian corn has declined to 19s 6d for mixed, with some little pressure to sell at the close. Sales of Canada oatmeal at 30s per load of 240 lbs.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

### Stock of Flour and Grain in Detroit.

FLOUR.

| | June 1st. brls. | May 1st. brls. |
|---|---|---|
| In 13 private warehouses | 8,600 | 13,675 |
| In Mich. Central R. R. Depot | 4,800 | 6,170 |
| Total | 13,400 | 18,845 |
| Consigned through | 3,050 | 2,295 |
| Total stock | 16,350 | 16,550 |
| Same dates, 1860 | 8,900 | 11,500 |
| " " 1859 | 16,200 | 17,100 |

GRAIN IN MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD ELEVATORS.

| | June 1st. bu. | May 1st. bu. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, extra white | .... | 1,662 |
| No. 1 white | .... | 1,335 |
| No. 2 white | 436 | 4,178 |
| No. 1 red | .... | 26,552 |
| No. 2 red | 2,997 | 1,294 |
| Spring | 360 | 45 |
| Total wheat | 3,772 | 35,116 |
| Corn | 14,363 | 64,114 |
| Oats | 9,165 | 21,624 |
| Rye | .... | 213 |
| Barley | .... | 378 |
| Total grain | 27,305 | 121,475 |

—*Detroit Advertiser.*

### Receipts at Montreal.

The imports of Produce of all kinds at Montreal continue heavy, especially Breadstuffs; the aggregate receipts of Flour and Grain, from Jan. 1 to May 30, being equal to nearly four millions of bushels. The subjoined table shows arrivals during May 27 to 30 inclusive, and for the season; also exports by the St. Lawrence for week ending June 1, and since opening of navigation:

| | Receipts by Canal and R. R. During May 27,28,29,30. | Since Jan. 1. | Exp'ts by St. Lawrence. W'k end'g June 1 | Since navg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 35 165 | 366,037 | 31,473 | 76,994 |
| Wheat, bu | 312,575 | 1,681,162 | 242,174 | 501,754 |
| Peas, bu | 86,382 | 378,735 | 67,174 | 224,267 |
| Barley, bu | 479 | 4,491 | 15 | 15 |
| Oats, bu | 10,132 | 21,414 | 29,000 | 53,869 |
| Oatmeal, brls | 1,063 | 6,918 | 1,096 | 2,553 |
| Corn, bu | .... | 15,326 | .... | .... |
| Rye, bu | 869 | 8,240 | .... | .... |
| Ashes, brls | 492 | 5,483 | 797 | 1,154 |
| Butter, kegs | 255 | 7,139 | .... | 575 |
| Pork, brls | 380 | 6 055 | .... | 30 |
| Lard, brls | 34 | 1,245 | 19 | 35 |
| Beef, brls | 32 | 128 | .... | .... |
| Tallow, brls | 202 | 1,277 | 31 | 31 |
| Lumber, ft | 1,180,000 | 3,484,000 | .... | .... |

The receipts by Lachine Canal show a very large increase over the corresponding period of 1860, and unless the arrivals fall off very materially (of which there is no present prospect,) the staff of clerks in the Collector's office here would need to be increased: It will be observed that there is a large increase in the exports of Flour and Grain, the difference between the last week and the one preceding being equal to about 173,000 bus. els.

### Toledo Grain Business.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

In the commercial column of to-day's paper will be found our usual monthly summary of the receipts for May and the season.

The idea very extensively prevails that the war has checked all the business of Northern cities. We propose to show from unquestionable statistics that this notion is incorrect, so far, at least, as the grain business of Toledo is concerned. This is very briefly shown in the following statement:

Our receipts from January 1 to June 1, 1861, compare with those of the same period 1860, as follows:

| | Flour, bu. | Wheat, bu. | Corn, bu. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 300,821 | 486,318 | 1,336,436 |
| 1860 | 142,028 | 459,677 | 1,260,032 |
| Increase in 1861 | 158,793 | 25,641 | 76,394 |
| Decrease | .... | .... | .... |
| | Oats, bu. | Barley, bu. | Rye, bu. |
| 1861 | 2,973 | 4,105 | 8,721 |
| 1860 | 81,807 | 12,632 | 8,523 |
| Increase 1861 | .... | .... | .... |
| Decrease | 78,834 | 8,527 | .... |

Total receipts to June 1, 1860, (flour to wheat,) bushels ..... 3,341,048
Total receipts to June 1, 1860, (flour to wheat) bushels ..... 2,532,811
Increase 1861 ..... 808,837

### Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Easier. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo: Prop Chicago, wheat, (to load at Kenosha) at 7c; prop Kenosha, oats, at 4@4½c; prop City of Madison, wheat at 6½c; schr Ocean Wave, corn, at 5c; standard vessel, wheat, at 6c. To Port Colborne: Schr Peoria, corn, at 5½c.

FLOUR—Received, 8,074 brls; shipped, 8,388 brls. Market dull. Sales, 100 brls "Turtle" at $3.90—currency; 1,000 brls "Wauconsta," "Albion" and "Dacotah" at $3 75—N Y exchange; 250 brls good extra at $3.85—currency.

WHEAT—Received, 115,353 bu; shipped, 130,272 bu. Market 2@3c lower. Sales, 1000 bu N. W. Club at 74c in store—currency; 2000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 74c, currency; 1500 bu do at 73c, gold and currency; 24,000 bu do at 73c, gold and currency; 25,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 68c, gold and currency; 700 bu Rejected at 60c in store, gold.

CORN—Received, 179,758 bu; shipped, 143,598 bu. Market steady. Sales, 5,000 bu River Yellow at 26½c afloat, currency; 5,000 bu prime River Mixed at 25½c afloat, currency; 5,000 bu good do at 25c afloat. currency; 25,000 bu do at 24½c afloat, currency; 5,000 bu Rejected Canal at 22c afloat, currency; 1000 bu Mixed in store at 22½c, gold; 5000 bu do at 22½c. currency; 18,000 bu do in one lot at 23c f. o. b., currency; 25,000 bu do at 23c in store, gold and currency; 2500 bu Rejected in store at 19c, currency.

OATS—Received, 30,678 bu; shipped, 54,752 bu; Market quiet. Sales 10,000 bu No. 1 in store at 15c, gold and currency.

RYE—Received, 7,202 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. Sales 400 bu No. 1 in store at 35c, gold.

BARLEY—Received, 1516 bu; shipped, 12,400 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu Rejected at 13c, f. o. b., currency.

SEEDS—20 bags Hungarian at 75c; 16 bags at 70c del.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet and nominal at 12½@13c.

BEANS—10 bags good Mixed at $1.28; 8 bags do at $1.20.

PROVISIONS—Market neglected and entirely nominal.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½c; City, 7½@8c.

HIDES—Received, 25,892 lbs. Market quiet. We quote: Dry Flint, 9@9½c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3½c.

BUTTER—There is scarcely any demand whatever for common firkin and roll, and the market is nominal. Good Dairy 10@12c.

EGGS—In fair demand with sales at 5@5½c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.00@2.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 9@10c ℔ doz.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts to-day were very heavy—all the yards being full, and prices ruled ⅛@¼c ℔ lb lower. Cattle which, a week ago were quick sales at $3 50@3 60, were dull to-day at $3.00. The sales, however, were light—both buyers and sellers preferring to hold off till to-morrow. The transactions at Sherman's Yards were as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 head | averaging | 1343 lbs | at | $3.25 |
| 26 " | " | 1145 " | | 3 25 |
| 17 " | " | 1060 " | | 3 00 |
| 12 " | " | 1400 " | | 2 90 |
| 18 " | " | 1009 " | | 2.75 |
| 21 " | " | 1068 " | | 2.75 |
| 12 " | " | 1290 " | | 2.75 |
| 14 " | " | 1256 " | | 2.65 |
| 16 " | " | 1090 " | | 3.00 |
| 23 " | " | 1075 " | | $33 ℔ head. |
| 15 " | " | 1000 " | | $25 ℔ head. |

LIVE HOGS—The receipts to-day were moderate, but under a very limited inquiry the market was very dull. In the morning several lots were sold at $3.05@3.15; but at the close there were no buyers at over $3 00, and not much inquiry at that price. Sales were as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 94 Hogs | averaging | 266 lbs | at | $3 15 |
| 50 " | " | 245 " | | 3 10 |
| 96 " | " | 225 " | | 3.05 |
| 45 " | " | 220 " | | 3.00 |

SHEEP—The sales to-day were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99 Sheep | averaging | 92 lbs | at | $3.00 |
| 104 " | " | 118 " | | 4.00 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 8.—ASHES continue quiet with small sales at $5,37½ for pots, and $1,62½ for pearls.

FLOUR MARKET about 5c lower, with only very little more business doing for export and home consumption. Sales of 8700 bbls at $4,80@4,90 for super state, $5@5.75 for ex state, $4,75@4,80 for sup western, $4,90@5,20 for com to med ex western, $5,30@5,25 for shipping brands ex round hoop Ohio, $5,60@6 for trade brands do—market closing with a little more steady feeling, the insurance companies having come to the conclusion to fix the war risk at 2½ per cent instead of 5 per cent, as was agreed upon yesterday. Canadian flour rules heavy, only trifling business doing; sales of 450 bbls at $4,95@7,50 for inferior to choice extra; rye flour selling in small parcels at $3,10@4. Corn meal nominally unchanged.

WHISKEY without important change; the demand quite moderate; sales 400 bbls at 18¼.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, and common grades rule in favor of the purchaser. Strictly sound parcels scarce and steady. Sales, 29,000 bu Chicago spring at 98@1.05c; 15,000 northwestern club at 1 06@1.08; 29,000 bu Milwaukee club at 1.00@1.12c; 9,500 bu amber Mil at 1.15@1.18c; 6,900 bu Canada club at 1.15@1.16c; 8,600 bu winter red western at 1.30@1.32c; 6,000 bu good winter Canada at 1 12c, and 8,600 bu white Mich at 1.45@1.53c. Rye—without change. Sales 2,000 bu Canada at 67c. Barley—dull at 55@65c. Corn—heavy, with only moderate business doing. Sales, 46,000 bu at 40@41c for new mixed western; 45@46c for very choice do; 51½ for very handsome western yellow. Oats—in moderate request at 31@32½ for western Canada; 33@33½ for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull, heavy and lower. Sales 100 brls; $15.75 mess, $12.00 for prime, $15.00 for prime mess. Beef dull. Sales of 40 brls at $4 00@4.50 for country prime, $5.50@5.60 for country mess, $10.00@$11.00 repacked mess, $11.25@$12.50 for extra mess; prime mess beef and beef hams quiet and nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull—5@5½c for shoulders, 6@6½c for hams. Lard dull and lower; trifling sales at 9¾@9½c—latter an outside price. Butter selling at 8@11c for Ohio, 11@15c for State. Cheese steady at 3@8c.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—Rio continues firm. Sales 100 bags Rio at 13¾@14c, 400 bgs Laguyra at 13¾@14c, 50 bags St. Domingo at 12c nett cash; 50 bags Maracaibo at 13¾c, and 79 bags Costa Rica at 14c.

SUGAR—Raw still continues in fair request.—Prices again advanced; sales 1021 hhds.4¾@4½c. for Cuba; 4¾c. Porto Rico.

MOLASSES.—Very firm with strong upward tendency. Sales 50 hhds, Porto Rico at 29c; 40 hhds. Muscovado at 15@18c., and 20 hhds. Barbadoes 15½c.

RICE.—Firm, moderate business doing. Sales 250 tierce, 5¾@6¼, cash.

TALLOW.—Firm, with more active demand.—Sales 100,000 lb prime on p. t., and 6,000 lb Butchers' Association at 9¾.

STOCKS.—Better under favorable advices from Washington as to the attitude of England. Ill. C. scrip 63¾; U. S. 10¾; N. Y. C. 71¾; M. C. 40; Harl. pf'd 23; Mo. 6's 38; Tenn. 37; Va. 42½; Treas. 12's 103.

OSWEGO, June 8.—Flour steady but unchanged. Sales at $5 for fancy. Wheat dull. Sales 15,200 bu No. 1 Chicago spring, to arrive, on p. t. Corn steady. Sales 7,000 bu Indiana at 37c. Other grains quiet.

Canal freights dull. Flour 25c, wheat 8c, corn 7c to New York.

Lake imports, 2700 bu wheat, 55.000 bu corn.

Canal exports, 2600 bbls flour, 15,000 bu wheat, 17,700 bu corn.

## MARINE LIST.

*PORT OF CHICAGO.*

ARRIVED..........June 7.

Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo, 405 marble, 1,776 spokes.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo, 3 threshing machines, 489 pigs mdse, 110 brls sugar, 170 brls apples, 40 mills, 176 b ware, 27 bxs fish.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 200 m lumber.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Kingston.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Painter's Pier, 20 cds wood.
Schr Hyphen, Cummings, Cleveland, 200 tons coal.
Schr Minnesota, Clark, Grand Traverse.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Pier Market, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED..........June 7.

Prop City of Madison, McGowan, Buffalo.
Prop Chicago, Collins, Buffalo.
Prop Buckeye, Haines, Cleveland.
Stmr Minnesota, Clark, Buffalo; 47,252 bu oats, 39 m lumber.
Schr Rebecca, Davidson, Buffalo; 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Harvey, McIntosh, Kingston; 13,180 bu corn.
Schr Mount Vernon, Rossman, Buffalo; 10,700 bu wheat.
Schr Marshfield, Coffin, Colborne; 14,173 bu corn.
Schr Annie Thorine, Anderson, Pier Market.
Schr Jupiter, Hawkins, Colborne; 16,090 bu corn.

ARRIVED..........June 8.

Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Buffalo, 105 bbls fish from Milwaukee.
Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, 393 hhds sugar, 65 hhds molasses, 205 chests tea, 352 bgs coffee, 500 bu barley, 20 hf bbls liquor.
Bark Stannard, Pomeroy, Buffalo.
Bark Naomi, Moor, Buffalo, 70 cds wood.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 250 m lath.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 170 m lumber.
Brig Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pearson, Lynch, Cleveland, 150 tns pig iron.
Schr Peoria, Elsey, Buffalo.
Schr Union, Mass, St. Joseph, 1500 R R ties.
Schr Levant, Cornelie, Grand River, 100 m lumber.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 40 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Farwell, Huntoon, Cleveland, 368 R R ties.
Schr Astibula, Hancock, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Flanders, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Union, Ulricht, Holland, 150 cds wood, 5 cds bolts.
Schr Culver, Wheaton, Buffalo, 210 m lumber, 100 tons coal.
Schr Schaak, Shiver, Kalamazoo, 161 m shingles.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay 130 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Buck, South Haven, 175 m staves.
Schr Merchant, Davis, Manitowoc, 20 m lumber, 40 cds wood.
Schr Young, Rolman, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Orion, Turnbul, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Bonesteel, Christa, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 8 m lath, 27 m shingles.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo, 150 tons coal.
Schr Hercules, Pierson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Morris, Spencer, Betts River, 51 pkgs. fish.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkins' Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Root, Blanchard, Buffalo, 263 tons coal from Erie.
Schr Roberts, Napier, Brunsiw Harbor, 1400 R R ties, 30 bu potatoes.
Schr Lone Star, Jamison, Buffalo, 150 ton coal.
Schr Gold Hunter, Carter, Buffalo.
Schr Almira, Miller, White Lake, 1000 R R ties.
Scow Sygnet, Pleasant, Pigeon Creek, 65 cds wood.

CLEARED..........June 8th.

Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 1200 brls flour, 350 hhds highwines.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 15,997 bu corn, 696 bu wheat, 56 bales broom corn.
Bark Mary, Butler, Sarnia, 10,393 bu corn.
Bark Massillon, Lloyd, Colborne, 17,833 bu corn.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Bark Ocean Wave, Ingraham, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Scow Cygnet, Pleasure, White River.
Schr Bonesteel, Christeo, Muskegon.
Schr Gardiner, Sullivan, Buffalo 18 987 bu wheat.
Schr Cuba, Kerriman, Buffalo, 13,620 bu wheat.
Schr Hercules, Pierson, Muskegon.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkin's Pier.
Schr Hannah, Canfield, Sarnia, 9,538 bu rye.
Schr Aldebaran, Foley, Colborne, 14,031 bu corn.
Schr Lene Star, Jamison, Buffalo, 18,500 bush corn.
Schr Peoria, Elsey, Colborne, 10,500 bu corn.
Schr Morey, McDonnel, Oswego, 17,060 bushels wheat.
Schr Levant, Connel, Grand River.
Schr Union, Mass, St. Joseph.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, 19,060 bu corn.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Commencement, Funder, Holland.
Schr Union, Ulricht, Holland.
Schr Schwak, Stiver, Kalamazoo.
Schr Tempest, Bivens, Green Bay.
Schr Hero, Bock, South Haven.
Schr Merchant, Davis, Manitowoc, 20 brls provisions.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—June 7.—Up—Props Queen of the Lakes, Galena, Wenona, Comet; barque Sardinia, A P Nichols; brigs Mahoning, Mechanic; schrs Patrick Henry, W H Willard, Alvin Bronson, James Christie.

Down—Str Cleveland; props Adriatic, Northern Light, Dunkirk; schrs N P Goodsell, Baltic.

Weather pleasant, with scattering clouds; wind moderate NE.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—*Bound West*—On the 4th—Schrs N G Ford, R J Gibbs, Curlew, M L Collins, J S Clark, Helen Blood, Consuelo, Dolphin, J A Hope, Minnehaha, Augustus Ford. On the 5th—Str George Moffatt; barque Gibraltar.

*Bound East*—On the 4th—Prop Ontario.

The schrs Speedwell and J A Hope are in harbor with part of the cargo of the Nicaragua. The schr Nicaragua is also in harbor.

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.—We have again to record another collision, attended with serious results, which took place on Lake Erie, off Rondeau, on Wednesday morning last, between two and three o'clock, between the schooner Great Western, a Canadian craft, laden with 10,000 bushels of wheat, bound for the canal, and the Milwaukee Belle, upward bound, from Buffalo, and destined for Milwaukee. The first named vessel was sunk, and will prove a total loss, together with her cargo. Her crew were saved by taking refuge on the Belle, which sustained no serious injury, and continued on her voyage, passing here yesterday. The night was dark and rainy, though it is stated things were readily discernible, the lights on the Belle being mistaken for those of a propeller, owing to her exhibiting more than the usual number. There was an insurance on vessel and cargo, but in what companies we were unable to ascertain.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

By later advices we learn that the Great Western was not sunk. She was found by a propeller and towed into Port Stanley.

SCHOONER MAGIC.—The steamer Forest Queen, Capt. Kenyon, arrived yesterday afternoon from Saginaw. The tug Elliott was at work raising the schooner Magic, and had succeeded in towing that vessel some fifteen miles into land to reach shoal water, where she could be raised more easily.—*Det. Tribune.*

### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........June 7.

Resolute, Athens, 90 c yds rubble stone.
Imperial, Lockport, 8,000 bu oats, 700 bu potatoes, 1½ tons bran.
Caesar, Joliet, 25½ tons empty barrels.
Maria, Kankakee, 3,228 bu corn, 30 bu Potatoe.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 1,000 lbs agricultural Implements.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
Cushman, Ottawa, 500 bu do, 12 bu beans, 400 bu wheat.
Wm Merriam, LaSalle, 220 brls high wines, 158 brls pork, 33 tons hams, 510 brls flour, 675 lbs hides.
Flower, Lasalle, 4,875 bu corn.
Golden State, Lasalle, 5,529 do.
Janthe, Lasalle, 4,813 do, 100 brls H wine.
J. P. Chapin, do, 3,600 do.
Jefferson, do, 3,500 do.

CLEARED..........June 7.

Adelia, Joliet.
Queen City, Lasalle, 1½ ton merchandise.
Prairie State, do, 59,190 ft lumber.
E. Burnham, do.
Troubadour, Lockport, 11,610 ft lumber.
Paragon, Lasalle, 84,191 ft lumber, 25,000 lath, 200 C. posts.
J. H. Alexander, Lockport.
Resolute, Athens.
Banner State, Lasalle, 40 brls salt.
Cuba, Ottawa.
P. Northrup, Joliet, 50,914 ft lumber, 15,000 lath.
Lockport, Lockport, 16,257 ft lumber, 3,646 ft siding, 12,000 shingles, 3,450 merchandise, 74 brls pork.
Caroline, Lasalle.
New York, do, 80,226 ft lumber.
Nawbeck, Lasalle.

ARRIVED..........June 7.

H G Loomis, Athens, 62 c yds rubble and 18 c yds dim.
Investigator, Athens, 90 c yds rubble stone.
George Morris, Athens, 5,000 bu corn.
Globe, Athens, 1,047 bu corn, 7,600 bu oats, 231 bu rye.
Mary Emery, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 1 box eggs.
Clyde, Seneca, 8,500 bu oats.
Danube, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 4,506 bu corn, 9,450 lbs starch, 4,580 lbs c work.
H Hamlin, Lasalle, 3,600 bu corn, 1,750 bu rye.
B F Beesley, Lasalle, 5,700 bu corn.
Belle, Lasalle, 134½ tons coal.
America, Lasalle, 5,630 bu corn.
Wing and Wing, Lasalle, 5,007 bu corn, 5,000 lbs scrap iron.

CLEARED..........June 7.

Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,500 brick.
Baltimore, Lasalle.
Lena Ann, Ottawa.
Attica, Lasalle, 75,232 feet lumber.
Sultan, Ottawa.
Flower, Lasalle.

Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
Arabia, Lasalle, 61,086 ft lumber, 6,000 shingles, 1,000 ft siding.
Investigator, Athens.
Antiope, Lasalle, 96,686 lbs agr impl, 2½ tons merchandise.
Wm Merriam, Morris.
Imperial, Athens, 5,500 lbs machinery, 500 lbs gunnies.

## Illinois Currency, &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

The Bank Commissioners having made a call on a further list of Illinois Banks for additional securities, holders of the currency are informed that the Auditor is now delivering the bonds deposited by sixty-seven of the banks in exchange for their notes.

The undersigned receive the paper and convert it into bonds for a small commission, and can furnish bonds for mixed lots of it in which there may not be enough of any one bank to pay for a bond. The paper yields more when converted into money in this way than any other. For a list of the banks, kinds of bonds, rates, &c., apply to us at Springfield, Illinois. Refer to Bankers generally in Chicago.

je5-d885-3t N. H. RIDGELY & CO.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.

A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar, as usual.

je7-d884-1m D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

JOHN W. OWENS,

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 60 LASALLE STREET,

Will buy at the best rates Illinois, Wisconsin and all other Uncurrent Money, and pay in Gold or Silver.

je5x1w

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

We are selling all kinds of

COMMON LUMBER,

At $8 per M., delivered on the Cars.

Other qualities equally low.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY taken at the Railroad List.

ELKINS & MERRILL,

je5-d868-3t South Clark street, Chicago.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.

Have got into their New Office,

No. 33 Clark-st., S. E. Cor. of Lake,

And are prepared to buy all kinds of

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN NOTES.

Their customers can obtain a list of Banks and rates every day. Quotations are liable to change.

je3-d871w

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily

my24-1y C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS,

Loan and Trust Company,

CHICAGO, May 28th, 1861.

This Institution will only receive Coin and Convertible Currency, at coin rates,

ON DEPOSIT.

And will buy and sell Exchange, and discount satisfactory paper. D. R. HOLT, Cashier.

my29-d822-2w

CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS MONEY AT PAR.

By a special arrangement to use Illinois Bills, (STUMP-TAIL), I am able to sell the following list of Real Estate in and adjoining Chicago, at market prices, and take the said bills at par. This is an opportunity to make good and safe investments, and save loss on the depreciated bills, no where else offered, viz.:

2 Lots on Michigan Avenue, between Van Buren and Jackson streets;
4 Lots on Canal street, between Maxwell and Twelfth street;
3 Lots on Blue Island Avenue, in Sampson & Green's Addition;
3 Lots on Welch street, in Evans & Nutt's Add.;
4 acre Lots in Brighton, near State Fair Grounds;
16 small Lots in Brighton, near State Fair Grounds;
15½ acres in Brighton, near State Fair Grounds;
80 acres, south of Brighton, on Plank Road, (fenced);
120 feet Docking Lot, near Hough's Packing House, with a side track from the Alton & St. Louis R R;
4 Lots in Evanston.

Together with various other Lots and Tracts of Land, which will be shown at my office, 55 Clark st, up stairs. JOHN EVANS.

my27-d811-2w

## Farms for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Reasonable Terms,

A WELL IMPROVED FARM,

Situated in Cook County, near a Railroad Station, about forty minutes ride from the City of Chicago, consisting of

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF PRAIRIE,

And Ten Acres of Choice Valuable Timber.

This Farm is under a good state of Cultivation, well fenced. There is on the place a good Orchard of bearing trees, of various kinds of fruit. Will sell cheap. For further description and terms, inquire of C. L. MILLER, Colon, Mich., or JAMES MILLER, Rice's Block, Dearborn street, Chicago. my16x6w

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1444, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street. fe28-ly

NOTICE.—We are represented by

Messrs. GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO.,

OF NEW YORK,

AND BY

Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson,

OF MONTREAL,

Either of which firms will make advances in Cash on Produce consigned to us for sale.

GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO.,

Liverpool, England.

Refer to P. Anderson, Esq., Chicago. my6x1tow

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70

GREAT BARGAINS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

To Close Out Stock.

GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE,

WINDOW SHADES,

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

&c., &c., &c.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - Lake Street - 70

NEAR STATE STREET.

mh15-d1-c871

NEWS AGENTS AND BOOK SELLERS,

ATTENTION!

We, the undersigned, having unrivalled facilities by Railroad, and our Eastern connections, are now prepared to furnish

NEWS DEALERS AND BOOKSELLERS

With every Paper, Periodical and Book

REQUIRED BY THE TRADE,

At the lowest terms and at the earliest possible moment.

We will supply the Trade with the Chicago Tribune, Times, Post and Democrat at 2¼ cents per copy.

We pre-paying Express charges to destination on packages containing over 25 papers.

We will also supply them with the leading New York Weeklies, Monthlies, &c., cheaper than they are now purchasing elsewhere.

For further particulars send for one of our Price Lists.

☞ SEND IN YOUR ORDERS. ☜

L. N. SHEAR & CO.,

138 VAN BUREN STREET.

Post Office Box 2704. je3-d833 2w

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 167 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2683. jel-6-1y

FISHING TACKLE.—

Fish Hooks,

Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.

REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns,

Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., all wholesale.

AT 138 LAKE STREET.

BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,

CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.,

Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.

BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,

FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long.
DRUMS, American and German—13 sizes.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel,

Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store for sale by NORTON, ROSS & CO.,

No. 15 River street.

## Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 22 Lake street.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT

Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak

NEW FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

Just received from the East, and to be sold without reserve, at our salesrooms, No. 22 Lake street, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock. The assortment consists of six very Elegant Cottage and Enameled Chamber Suits with gilt stripe and marble tops, each sett consists of Chairs, Tables, Bureau and Glass Washstands, Towel Rack, Rocking Chairs and Bedsteads. Also—Rich Mahogany full Marble-Top French Chamber Suits, Rich Carved Solid Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Rocking Chairs, Marble-Top Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries, Bureaus and Washstands, Hat Trees, Card and Center Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Hair and other Mattresses, Cribs, Bedsteads.

ALSO—An assortment of first quality of Crockery, Goblets, Celery Glasses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Clocks, Mirrors, assorted sizes. Also, a choice assortment of Garden and House Plants.

je8-d890-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,

107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block)

HUGH ALEXANDER.

Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesroom. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand for Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776. ap28x1m

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET,

(Opposite the Tremont House.)

FURNITURE SALE

EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE

Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M.,

AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. au30-c563-1y

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Dry Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will sell for Current Funds,

On MONDAY, June 10th,

AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

A general variety of Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants and Coats.

ALSO—An invoice of Summer Clothing, such as Vests, Pants and Coats.

ALSO—A lot of Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

je7-d873-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

## Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior steam engines, as regards workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 horse power | $ 500 | 20 horse power | $1,250 |
| 8 " | 575 | 25 " | 1,450 |
| 10 " | 725 | 30 " | 1,675 |
| 12 " | 850 | 35 " | 1,900 |
| 15 " | 1,100 | 40 " | 2,200 |

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 274. oc7-3-ly

## To Contractors.

OAK LUMBER WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL., May 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until 5 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, June 8th, for providing the following quantities of White Oak Lumber.

20 m feet 4 in. by 6 in., 12, 14, and 16 feet long.
20 m feet 4 in. by 4 in., 14 and 16 feet long.
5 m feet 2 in. plank, 16 feet long.
5 m feet 2½ in. plank, 16 feet long.
5 m feet 2 in. plank, 16 feet long.
5 m feet 1⅝ in. plank, 12 feet long.
5 m feet 1 in. plank, 12 feet long.

The Lumber to be provided must be good, sound, White Oak, to be delivered at the Bridewell Dock Polk street, one-half by July 15th, and one-half by August 15th. It is however desirable to obtain a portion of two kinds as early as practicable, in particular the 2½ inch plank 16 feet long, and the 2 inch plank 16 feet long, and parties bidding are invited to state how much earlier than the days above named, that they can furnish these or any of these different kinds bid for.

By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM,
my31-c846td Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

$1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 23, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the first day of July, 1861, for One Million Dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2d, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1861. Interest payable in the city of New York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield or in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids. If considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861;" or William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

my18-d816-30d

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Sealed proposals will be received at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the eleventh (11th) day of June next at noon, by the undersigned, Commissioners on the part of the State of Illinois, for furnishing, delivered at Springfield, Illinois, the following arms and equipments:

(10,000) ten thousand Minnie Rifled Muskets, with angular bayonets, fifty-eight hundredths (.58) inch calibre, and 40 inch length of barrel.

(2,000) two thousand Minnie Rifles, with sword bayonets, fifty-eight hundredths (.58) inch calibre, 33 inch length of barrel. The barrels to be rifled with three grooves, one twist in six feet, the lands and grooves to be equal. Each part to be equal in all respects to the standard required by the United States, and to be subjected to the same tests now in use by said Government.

To each musket and rifle 1 screw driver, with cone wrench; 1 wiper; 1 tompion, and one spare cone.

To each 25 (twenty-five muskets and rifles, 1 ball-screw; 1 spring vice; 1 tumbler and wire punch.

12,000 Cartridge Boxes, 12,000 Scabbards, 12,000 Waist Belts, } Adapted to the above standard of arms.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposal. The terms of payment under the law are eighty per cent. on delivery, twenty per cent, on completion of contract.

Address "Commissioners for Purchasing Arms."

JAS. H. STOKES, JOHN TILLSON, WM. SHEPHARD, } Com'rs.

Springfield, Ill., May 18th, 1861. my18-d753-30d

## Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Dirks, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally.

Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY,
ap7ly 123 Lake street.

## Eye and Ear

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

79..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........79

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and fitted into old frames. [illegible]

## Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. John D. Tilsworth, Rudolph M. Tilsworth, William Dunn, H. K. Buel, Eli H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Albert H. Jordan and Orlando Bellows, impleaded with A. D. Tilsworth, H. L. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell [illegible], Joseph B. Ideson, William S. Bond, Joseph T. Ryerson, Samuel H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment in aid of scire facias to make party to judgment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Ethel T. Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, that a writ of attachment in aid as aforesaid, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Burgess and against the estate of the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

je6-d17-4w WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Winn, Horace F. Waite, William G. Goody, Charles B. Waite, Hannah Ratray, Marion Ratray, Euretta Ratray, Francis Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of said Francis Winn and William Winn, and that the heirs of said James Winn, except said Francis and William, his brothers, are unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Francis Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, as amended, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of August next, (1861,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of August next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

Chicago, June 6th, 1861. je5-d881-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 15, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 11th day of April A. D. 18[illegible], in Book 1[illegible] of deeds, page 6[illegible], in and by which said deed said Maclay and wife conveyed to the said Arnold, as trustee, the following described premises in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the north forty-nine feet (49 ft) of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block thirty-one (31) in Wolcott's Addition, being forty-nine feet on Clark street by eighty feet deep [said premises being subject to a certain encumbrance in said deed specified] to secure the payment of a certain bond bearing even date with said deed for three thousand dollars payable in ten years with interest at ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually, said bond being numbered six and made payable to Edward H. Arnold as trustee, &c., and it being provided therein that if default should be made in the payment of any of the interest on said principal sum and any portion thereof should remain due and unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same should become due and payable, then the principal sum with all arrearages of interest should at the option of said Arnold, his executors, administrators or assigns thereupon become due and payable and might be demanded immediately or at any time within thirty days after such default, and in and by said trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said bond or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect thereof or in the performance of any of the covenants in said deed on application of the legal holder of said bond or the coupons thereto attached, said Arnold or his legal representatives or attorney should sell said premises at public vendue.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon on said bond due March 15th to 18th, A. D. 1861, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; and the owner and holder of said coupon and also the assignee and holder of said coupon having elected to declare the principal sum and having made application to said Edward H. Arnold to proceed to sell said premises, notice is hereby given that in pursuance of and by virtue of the powers in said deed contained, the undersigned Edward H. Arnold will on Monday, August 12th, A. D. 1861, at the hour of two o'clock, noon, of said day at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public vendue, the premises hereinbefore described with all the right and equity of redemption of said James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay [illegible].

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

DAVIS & NISSEN, Solr's. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown.

Public notice is hereby given to the said D. C. Brown that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 25th day of May, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Wolcott and against the lands and tenements of the said D. C. Brown, for the sum of One Hundred Fifty Five Dollars and Thirty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said D. C. Brown, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of June A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

A. M. WOLCOTT, Pltf's Att'y. [illegible]

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon, his wife, Joseph Johnston, Charles G. Wicker, John Dennison, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., Robert Hughes, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, Clarissa Buttles, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Filkins, deceased, the unknown heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased.

Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago that Robert Hughes, one of the defendants above named, [illegible] cannot be found, and that the said Robert Hughes has gone out of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hughes that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twentieth day of May, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1861,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hughes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors. my23-c815-5w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, A. D. 1861. Asa D. Reed and Sylvester Reed vs. J. K. Hallam.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said J. K. Hallam that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 27th day of April A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Asa D. Reed and Sylvester Reed, and against the estate of the said J. K. Hallam, for the sum of Five Hundred Seventy-Two and 48-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said J. K. Hallam shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys. my25-c83-5w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon, his wife, Joseph Johnston, Charles G. Wicker, John Dennison, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William R. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., Robert Hughes, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, Clarissa Filkins, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Filkins, deceased, the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Clark Runyon, Laura J. Runyon, his wife, The American Horse Nail Company, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William R. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick and Charles Starr, Jr., ten of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, and also, that the defendants designated in the bill of Complaint in said suit as the unknown Heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, and the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased, are interested in said suit and the property described in the bill of complaint in said suit, and that the names of the said defendants designated as the unknown heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, and the unknown heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased, are unknown. Notice is hereby given to the said Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon, his wife, The American Horse Nail Company, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William R. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., and the unknown Heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, and the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 30th day of May, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of June next (1861,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon his wife, The American Horse Nail Company, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William R. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., and the said defendants designated in said bill as the unknown Heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, and the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant. my31-c87-5w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s. Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. Samuel Myers vs. John D. Pahlman, Lucius [illegible] Stone, Lewis W. Stone, George A. Carnes and Caroline H. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. Phillips, William G. Appleton and Eliza G. Appleton his wife, Abijah Stone, Robert Bainbridge, George Rutledge, William [illegible] Warne, Frederick Warne, Hiram A. Tucker, Nathaniel G. Carnes, Samuel Haskell, William Wilson, John [illegible] Cowell and Richard B. Dovell.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of George A. Carnes and Caroline H. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. Phillips, William G. Appleton and Eliza G. Appleton his wife, Abijah Stone, Robert Bainbridge, George Rutledge, William B. Warne, Frederick Warne, Nathaniel G. Carnes, Samuel Haskell, William Wilson and Richard B. Dovell, fourteen of the defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said George A. Carnes and Caroline H. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. Phillips, William G. Appleton and Eliza G. Appleton his wife, Abijah Stone, Robert Bainbridge, George Rutledge, William B. Warne, Frederick Warne, [illegible], Nathaniel G. Carnes, Samuel Haskell, William Wilson and Richard B. Dovell, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the 30th day of May 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants returnable on the first Monday of June next, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George A. Carnes and Caroline H. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. Phillips, William G. Appleton and Eliza G. Appleton his wife, Abijah Stone, Robert Bainbridge, George Rutledge, William B. Warne, Frederick Warne, Nathaniel G. Carnes, Samuel Haskell, William Wilson and Richard B. Dovell shall personally be and appear before the Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'r. my31-c[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, the undersigned, Lawrence J. J. Nissen, has been by decree in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago entered on May 10th, 1861, in a suit wherein [illegible] Buchanan is complainant, and Robert L. Fabian, Emma S. Fabian, Thomas L. Forrest, William Forrest and Mary Forrest are defendants, [illegible] appointed trustee in the place of Henry L. Forrest, [illegible] [illegible] of a certain Trust Deed executed by Robert L. Fabian and Emma S. Fabian [illegible] said Henry L. Forrest, Trustee, to secure [illegible] promissory note of Five Thousand Dollars, dated [illegible] order of Thomas L. Forrest with interest at [illegible] cent per annum, which said original Trust Deed is filed of record in said county of Cook, in Book [illegible] page 128, by which said Deed the Real Estate hereinafter described was conveyed to said Henry L. Forrest to secure said Note.

And, whereas, said Note with interest from the date thereof, is now due and unpaid, and there is due thereon the sum of Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Two Dollars, to pay which said Court has by said decree ordered said Real Estate to be sold, and said Trustee [illegible].

Now, therefore, unless the said Robert L. Fabian and Emma S. Fabian [illegible] the undersigned, Lawrence J. J. Nissen, will sell at public [illegible] A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago [illegible] the following described Real Estate, viz: The south half of Lot Ten, Block One [illegible] and Twenty-Two, School Section Addition to Chicago, Illinois, with all the right and equity of redemption [illegible] of the said Robert L. Fabian and Emma S. Fabian [illegible] [illegible] Office of Cook County, in Book 133 [illegible] Page 122-123. LAWRENCE J. J. NISSEN, Trustee.

HARBOUCK DAVIS, Solicitor.

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Chicago Tribune
TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

CURRENCY NOTICE.

[illegible] consequence of the farther decline in [illegible] Stocks, and the persistent efforts of [illegible] and owners of Illinois banks to [illegible] "stump-tail" currency, the [illegible] affixed to it by the railroads can no [illegible] be realized. Hereafter this office [illegible] allow for Illinois "currency" just [illegible] can be obtained for it in gold, or its [illegible] The notes of the State banks [illegible] Indiana and Ohio, and the issues [illegible] Northern specie paying banks, [illegible] received at par in payment of sub[illegible] advertising and job work. The [illegible] Wisconsin banks will be received, [illegible] of Illinois, at what can be got [illegible] in par funds.

[illegible]'S FERRY—CLOSING UP.

[illegible] have now a clear intimation of what [illegible] to happen. The entrenchments [illegible] Washington look mainly to de[illegible] against the rebels collecting at Man[illegible] Junction and Richmond, while their [illegible] at Harper's Ferry are routed [illegible] and made prisoners. For this purpose, three columns are going [illegible] that probable scene of war. One [illegible] Grafton, under command of Gen. [illegible] another from Chambersburg, Gen. Patterson; and a third from [illegible] headed by Col. Stone. The [illegible] printed herewith say that the [illegible] directed towards Edward's Ferry or [illegible] Va., a considerable town about [illegible] miles south-east of the Ferry. Thus [illegible] forces will be surrounded on all [illegible] they will be compelled to retreat [illegible] the chances of an encounter with [illegible] troops; and their retreat, if [illegible] all, must be speedy, because it is [illegible] the intention of the Western [illegible] take them in the rear, by the occu[illegible] of Winchester, (which lies about [illegible] miles south-west of their camp,) [illegible] compel them to taste Hoosier [illegible] and steel. A few days [illegible] yet elapse before the purpose of [illegible] government can be consummated in [illegible] accordance with the plan which seems to [illegible] marked out. The delay of Gen. [illegible] command in pushing forward [illegible] Grafton may be lengthened by the [illegible] the rebels in burning bridges [illegible] up rails; but it is possible that [illegible] intended that he shall do any [illegible] the work, and that his duty will [illegible] commanding the country West [illegible] Ferry, to prevent an escape in that [illegible] We shall see, as we get intelli[illegible] the further development of the [illegible] which good old General Scott has [illegible] in his fertile brain. One [illegible] however is certain—the inaction of [illegible] fortnight is at an end; and, as our [illegible] says, we may look for [illegible] events before many days.

BALTIMORE—MARYLAND.

[illegible] good leniency with which the Blood [illegible] Baltimore were treated after the [illegible] of the unoffending Massachusetts [illegible] seems now to be repaid by new [illegible] looking to more murders [illegible] treason. We trust that the [illegible] will call forth the sword of [illegible] from its sheath, and that an example [illegible] deserved will be made of all [illegible] found in arms against the right[illegible] authority of the Government. There [illegible] pallering enough with the assas[illegible] that city, and the time has now [illegible] they must be made to know [illegible] hand upon them is clad in iron, [illegible] has a grip which will choke out [illegible] necessary for life to be taken. [illegible] such savagery anywhere; but a [illegible] discipline will be a lesson [illegible] have its effect not only in Balti[illegible] but in every hot-bed of treason [illegible] Federal troops will be called [illegible] occupy before the rebellion is put [illegible] It will be an earnest of the Gov[illegible] intentions, that may save much [illegible] of blood.

[illegible] no importance to the report [illegible] party in Maryland will attempt to [illegible] Gov. Hicks and establish rebel rule [illegible] own. The chances for the success [illegible] movement are too small to be [illegible] to any but fools. The movement [illegible] toward Point of Rocks and Fred[illegible] the concentration of the force [illegible] Baltimore, under command of Gen. [illegible] will effectually squelch that plot if [illegible] has been formed.

[illegible] HELP FOR GOV. YATES.

[illegible] Washington correspondent of the [illegible] Times, seems to think that Senator [illegible] successor should be selected in [illegible] District of Columbia. The Hon. David [illegible] of Bloomington, or the Hon. Jesse [illegible] of Joliet, seem to have been [illegible] by the said correspondent, or his [illegible] for the place. As they cannot [illegible] it, we suppose Judge Davis and [illegible] Norton will raffle for it. Now we [illegible] against having the claims of two [illegible] and excellent gentlemen as [illegible] weighed by parties nine hundred [illegible] by the shortest route. And we [illegible] opposed to having the claims [illegible] Browning, Judge Caton, Judge [illegible] Mr. McClernand, Mr. Palmer and [illegible] set aside by the District news[illegible]

LETTER FROM ST. JOSEPH.

[illegible] to Senator Douglas—The [illegible] and other Fruit Prospects.

[illegible] Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., June 6th, 1861.

[illegible] magnanimous and considerate [illegible] in relation to the appointment of [illegible] of the lamented Douglas, meet [illegible] most cordial approval from all classes [illegible] this town and county, so far as [illegible] ascertained, and have gained for your [illegible] scores of admirers. It [illegible] deep affliction and sincere mourn[illegible] political friends, and mutualizes the [illegible] of all. No question is enter[illegible] the appointment will be made in [illegible] with the suggestion. A large del[illegible] here on Thursday evening for [illegible] be present at, and to participate [illegible] services of to-morrow; and [illegible] would have gone if money were [illegible] is most intensely gratifying to [illegible] growing harmony of differing [illegible] these days of excitement and trial. [illegible] is a wise and gracious Provi[illegible] these events, full of instruction and [illegible] our country.

[illegible] of the peach crop in this [illegible] is flattering. The [illegible] immediate vicinity are richly [illegible] healthy looking young fruit, [illegible] complaints of the spring appear flour[illegible] [illegible] additions have been made by [illegible] to their orchards, and several [illegible] have been made. The boats [illegible] Lake will have to be multiplied [illegible] the crop in the time of harvest, [illegible] of peaches, cherries and other [illegible] ordinary measure according to [illegible] This place must afford [illegible] enterprising capitalists for com[illegible] The soil and climate give great as[illegible] in raising fruit of all sorts, [illegible] not yet reach high amongst the [illegible] counties of the Peninsu[illegible]

[illegible] taking the delicious white [illegible] commenced, fishing parties [illegible] resort here for a month to six [illegible] find plenty of ducks and [illegible] to entice the fowling ama[illegible] our beautiful and growing town. W.

[illegible] on the Death of Douglas.

[illegible] association composed of Compa[illegible] Illinois volunteers, held a [illegible] a few days ago, and passed [illegible] resolutions in relation [illegible] of Senator Douglas. They are [illegible] publication, but as they do not [illegible] deeds of others of the same [illegible] can hardly claim room.